The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

Finance Committee.

The Water Bonds Difficulty.

Decidedly Interesting Revelations.

A Very Exciting Session.

How the Water Bonds were Issued and in What Amount--Explanations Regarding Receipts--The $65,000 Worth of Bonds Taken to Philadelphia--"Keep Your Head Closed"--Mr. Friday's Defence Before the Committee--Mr. John Ross Called upon for Evidence--His Refusal to Testify--Discussion Concerning Power to Send to Jail--The Mayor Called In.

Pursuant to adjournment the Finance Committee met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the office of the City Controller to continue their investigation into the placing of Water bonds with the Nation Trust Company, and other matters connected therewith. The following members were present: Messrs. Negley, Fetterman, J. H. Jones, Friday, Follansbee, Rushmore, Bryce, Fleming, Seeley, McCune, Littell, Aiken, Smith, House, Hays and Chairman Phillips. The space outside the railing that divides the Controller's office was closely filled with a deeply interested audience that paid undivided and very respectful attention to the proceedings of the committee. Some of the energetic speeches of the members were applauded, and during the three hours' session of the committee, the crowd, instead of decreasing, apparently became greater. We herewith present our readers with a correct report of the testimony given at the meeting, and the time spent in its perusal will not be lost. Mr. John Ross was placed upon the stand, but refused to testify, and Messrs. Snodgrass, Friday and Pollock, make very interesting revelations.

After calling the meeting to order Col. Phillips said Mr. Burgwin was present and desired permission to make a statement. Permission was granted.

MR. BURGWIN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Burgwin--I merely wish to correct a statement in the report of what I said when I was examined here, and, of course, consider myself under examination. I see it was reported that I stated that I never saw any of the receipts for these bonds. What I should have said was that I had never signed any of the receipts for water bonds during the past year; that I never signed any of the bonds in controversy, and which have been issued under a late law authorizing the issue of two and a half millions; of the bonds there in 1872, an account of which was presented at the first of the year, I did sign receipts for some of them.

Mr. Snodgrass here stated he would also like the privilege of making a statement, as he saw [illegible] in one of the morning papers that he had something to do with the transaction of the Water Commission and Nation Trust Company.

Col. Phillips--We will call you and have you sworn and put upon the stand. That is the way we want to go to work in this thing. We are in earnest.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SNODGRASS.

R. M. Snodgrass was then sworn and testified as follows:

Q. What position do you occupy in the Controller's office?

A. I believe I am clerk here in the Controller's office.

Q. How long have you been in the office?

A. I have been here going on two years.

Q. I wish you would state whether on or about the 10th of November you knew anything of some sixty thousand dollars of water bonds being taken to a house on Liberty street to be delivered from there to a party in Philadelphia.

A. I do not, sir.

Q. Do you know of any parties of about that time going to a house on Liberty street with water bonds?

A. I do not.

Q. Were you ever with any parties, either at that time or any other time, with water bonds?

A. No sir, not with water bonds or any other bonds.

Q. Do you know Mr. Samuel Pollock?

A. I do sir.

Q. Do you know at any time, of his taking water bonds to Philadelphia to parties there?

A. I never did of my own knowledge, and know nothing about it except what I have seen in the newspapers.

Q. I think it is also stated that you and Mr. Kinsey accompanied Mr. Ross to a house on Liberty street, about the first of November last. Have you any knowledge of that?

A. No sir, I have not.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the sixty-eight thousand dollars worth of Water bonds' system of its connection?

A. I have not. I know nothing about them.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the transactions of Mr. Ross with the Nation Trust Company, from about the fifth of May last, up to about the tenth of November last.

A. The first information I had was from the Controller on Saturday night about seven o'clock, about three weeks ago I think. That was the first intimation or knowledge I had that Mr. Ross had connection with anything in that way.

MISAPPROPRIATED BONDS.

Q. Have you any knowledge or intimation that of the bonds Mr. Ross was getting out of this office from the Controller he was misappropriating any of them?

A. I had not no such idea.

Q. Had you any knowledge or intimation about six months--say from May 5th up to the present time, that Mr. Ross was misappropriating the bonds from the City Controller's office or elsewhere?

A. I had no idea of it.

Q. Have you any knowledge of any person being connected with Mr. Ross in this transaction.

A. I had not, except what testimony I had heard from this committee.

Q. I wish you would state whether you have ever issued any water bonds of your own authority.

A. No, sir, not of my own authority.

Q. Have you ever issued them to Mr. Ross with the authority of any other person, other than the Controller.

A. No, sir.

Q. Have you ever issued any bond to him except those signed by the Controller himself?

A. No, sir; except the blank books that we supply get for the Commission.

Q. Those were deposited with the Water Commission?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish the *modus operandi* of getting these bonds here--what forms were observed by Mr. Ross in getting the bonds?

A. Mr. Ross generally came to this office with packages or a number of bonds in sheets, which were given to me, or the Controller, if he was at the time, and I would write all comport bonds. The early part of this year there were some few, about one hundred and eighteen thousand coupon bonds issued of these bonds. I generally took a memorandum on a desk book of the number, together with the amount. I then handed them over to the Controller for his signature, and then placed them in a drawer. When the Controller was done signing them, I then took them to the Water Office and had them stop them; then sealed them and brought them back, and never delivered them to any one but Mr. Ross. Sometimes he would have a receipt signed by a majority of the Commission at the time the bonds were delivered, but if he had not he would say he would procure me a receipt when there was another meeting and a quorum present. I kept the desk pad until he returned a receipt signed by a majority of the Commission. Then I usually destroyed the memorandum.

Q. Did you take a memorandum myself from Mr. Ross?

A. No, sir, I made the memorandum myself. In the early part of the year, for the first two or three times, he brought me a receipt at the time he got the bonds.

Q. Did he always give you a receipt afterwards?

A. He gave me a receipt for all that passed through my hands.

Q. How long prior to getting the receipt was this last issue of bonds made?

A. I do not remember exactly.

Q. Have you anything here to refer to, to give you this information?

A. No, for I am only speaking of the bonds that passed through my own hands.

Q. Of the five hundred and fourteen thousand dollars' worth of bonds in controversy, did any of those pass through your hands?

A. That I cannot say.

Q. Have you anything here in the office to show whether they did or not?

A. No, sir, I have not.

RECEIPTS FOR THE BONDS IN CONTROVERSY.

Q. When were the receipts given for those bonds in controversy? I wish you would get those receipts if you can. (Witness then procured the receipts.) Look at those two receipts for sixty-eight thousand two hundred dollars and the other for two hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars--those are the ones you refer to, are they?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you would state whether those are the two receipts that were given on or about the 24th or 28th of November?

A. They are.

Q. I wish you would stat ethe dates of these subjects?

A. That for two hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars is dated the 25th of October, 1873, and the one for sixty-eight thousand two hundred dollars is dated October 17th, 1873.

Q. By whom were those receipts signed?

A. They are signed by D. W. C. Carroll (chairman), R. Watson and H. M Rolfe.

Q. Those are the two receipts given by the Water Commissioners after the discovery of this irregularity?

A. Yes sir.

Q. I wish you would state how long a time generally elapsed between the giving out of these bonds from the Controller's office and the getting of receipts for them?

A. I cannot fix any definite time, but I have known of it at least two weeks. Sometimes there would be one week and sometimes more, but I cannot tell exactly to the time.

Q. Did the Water Commission ever object to giving these receipts after the bonds had been issued?

A. Not that I ever heard of.

Q. Did the receipts date on the day the bonds were issued or the day the signatures were attached to them?

A. Some receipts were dated on the day the bonds were delivered in blank to be signed, and others were dated the day they were signed by the Commissioners.

BONDS IN LARGE AMOUNTS.

Q. In what amounts were the bonds generally issued?

A. I am not positive but if you will allow me to refer to my register I can tell you. I think the highest bond is thirty thousand dollars. It may be fifty thousand.

Q. A single bond?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Will you refer to your register? [Witness here procured register].

A. The highest bond I find on the register is fifty thousand dollars, issued to R. B. Brinton and R. F. Fyle, Trustees, under will of Thos. B. Lapsley, deceased.

Q. When was that bond issued?

A. We have no date for register--only the numbers.

Q. What is the number?

A. It is numbered 549.

Q. Was it issued in 1873 or 1872?

A. It is is of the issue of 1873, bearing interest from April 1st, 1873. I wish to state that the register shows none of the issue of 1872. I also find a bond for thirty thousand dollars. These registered bonds were all issued in 1873.

Q. Have you there a register of any large bonds?

A. Here is one number 409, for twenty-five thousand dollars, issued to Thos. A. Clement and Alex. Biddle; also one for twenty-one thousand dollars issued to Thos. A. Clement.

Q. What is the size of the bond authorized to be issued by the Water Commission.

A. Under an ordinance they were authorized to issue from $100 to $1,000. By act of Assembly, I think, they were authorized to issue to any amount in registered bonds.

Q. Were these bonds all filled out when brought in here?

A. The names of the parties were all on the bonds that passed through my hands; also the amount, together with the number.

Q. Was the bond book ever brought to you or were they loose?

A. They were loose.

Q. You do not know what entry was make on the stubs of the bond book?

A. Yes, sir, I do; they corresponded with this book; they have been checked with this book, except those that have been transferred.

Q. Does that show all the bonds that have been issued in 1873?

A. So far as I have gone through with them; some of the stubs I have not gone through with.

Q. That applies to 1872, or 1873?

A. It applies to 1873.

BALANCES CREDITED TO THE COMMISSION.

Q. What balances had you to the credit of the Water Commission on the 1st of December?

A. Will you allow me to refer to the balance sheet?

Q. Yes, sir. (Balance sheet produced.)

A. What year do you refer to?

Q. This year--the beginning of this month.

A. We have a balance of bonds sold of $1,445,500 up to the 22d of November.

Q. Does that include those bonds hypothecated?

A. It does not.

Q. What balance have you now to thier credit?

A. Seven hundred and fifty-one thousand and forty-five dollars and twenty-five cents.

Q. I see a receipt here on the 3d of December, 1873, for $16,100. State what that was for.

A. It is a receipt for bonds issued in reply to Townsend, Wheelen & Co. to the Treasurer of the city for bonds that had not been delivered which was due them.

RECEIPTS DATED BACK.

Q. In reference to the receipts for the $264,000 and the $68 200 bonds, which receipts are dated October 17 and 25, were those bonds delivered on those dates?

A. Those bonds I know nothing about.

Q. Why were those receipts dated on those dates?

A. That is more than I can tell you. The Commission can answer that.

Q. Those are the receipts that were signed by the Commission after the discovery of this irregularity.

A. Yes sir, after I knew of it.

Q. Those receipts were signed on the 24th of November.

A. They were signed on the Saturday subsequent to the first I knew of this difficulty.

Q. And they were dated back to those dates?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Can you by any means tell us when these bonds were really issued?

A. I cannot, sir.

Q. What would be your inference as to dates?

A. I might have a great deal of inference from that.

Q. In whose writing are those receipts?

A. I think the same as the other receipts; they are the writing of Mr. Ross, judging, although I did not see them written.

Q. (By Mr. Phillips). Did you ever sign any of those bonds as Assistant Controller?

A. No, sir; I did not.

Q. It has been currently reported that such was the fact--that you had signed bonds as Assistant Controller, and that the Mayor refused to sign them.

A. No question of that kind ever arose; they would not be valid; they were to be signed by the Mayor and countersigned by the Controller; no bond ever left here that was not signed in that shape so I know.

Q. (By Mr. Jones). Were there any warrants signed by you as assistant Controller?

A. There have been warrants countersigned by me that were signed by the Mayor; they were signed by me in the absence of the Controller and by the authority of the Controller as Assistant Controller.

THE LIBERTY STREET TRANSACTION.

Samuel Pollock was then sworn and testified as follows:

Q. Where do you live?

A. In Allegheny City.

Q. I wish you would state whether at about the 11th of November last you were called upon by a couple of gentlemen with a package to take to the city of Philadelphia?

A. I will tell you all I know about that. On the evening of November 11th I was in the store at seven o'clock, when a young man, Mr. Dickson, from the bank, came down there and said to me, "We want you to take a package to Philadelphia for us." I said when do you want me to go?"

Q. From what bank?

A. From the Nation Trust Co. Bank.

Q. Do you know the full name of the young man?

A. Jacob Dickson.

Q. Whereabouts were you at the time?

A. In the store at 333 Liberty street. He said they wanted me to take a package to Philadelphia; and I asked him when they wanted me to go; I looked at my watch and saw it was 7 o'clock; "He said you have twenty minutes to make the train;" I asked him if Mr. Hunter could not go, but he said there was only twenty minutes to make the train, and as he had not got back to the store he said that I would go; I got my overcoat and he told me to go up to the bank and get a package; I went up to the bank and the door was closed; I opened it and went in; Mr. Robert J. Grier, the cashier, Mr. John Ross, the clerk of the Water Commission, Mr. T os. Blair, one of the clerks, and the bookkeeper, Mr. Seagher, were there. As I went in the Bank Mr. Ross was sitting at a small table in the middle of the room, and he had a sealed package tied with a string around it. He handed me the package and told me to deliver it to B. K. Jamison on the corner of Third and Chestnut streets, in Philadelphia. I told him I knew where the house was. He told me to say to Mr. Jamison that he would send the rest by mail.

Q. Who said this?

A. Mr. Ross.

Q. Mr. Ross handed you the bonds?

A. He handed me the bonds.

Q. Mr. Ross made that statement to you?

PAYING EXPENSES.

A. Yes sir. Mr. Grier tried to get into the bank to get me some money to pay my expenses. He said he could not get in because "Jake" has the key, but he said that he would get me some money. I took the package and went out with Mr. Grier. He stopped at Blanchard's grocery store, and went in there and came out and handed me thirty dollars; I presume he borrowed it. Then he went with me to the ticket office, where I bought a ticket to Philadelphia and a sleeping car both; I also bought a life insurance ticket, which I gave to him. Before I got on the cars Mr. Grier remarked [illegible] HAVE GOT A GOOD DEAL OF STUFF WITH YOU,"

or something like that; we were alone at the time; I will not swear to it, but I think he said there was $68,000 in the package; I then got on the cars and went to Philadelphia. I forgot to state that before going, I asked him if the other train would not answer. He spoke about going on the 7:20 train, and I asked him if a later train would not do. He said no, that the package had to be delivered at ten o'clock to the morning.

Q. Who said that?

A. Mr. Jacob Dickson. After I got to Philadelphia I started down Chestnut street to deliver the package. I began to think it was not a straight way to do business, and I concluded I would go and see an acquaintance of mine, Mr. Scattergood. I went down and saw him, and told him that I had this package, and that I was asked to deliver it and not get any receipt for it. Then I asked him to go down with me and see me deliver it to Mr. Scattergood came with me and seen the package delivered.

Q. Did you see the package opened?

A. I saw the package opened by the [illegible] in Philadelphia.

Q. What was in it?

A. That I cannot tell you. [illegible] desk in a little bit of a [illegible] faced this way, that is, [illegible] look this way. We [illegible] the package open. [illegible] was, and I told [illegible]

MR.

I also delivered [illegible] would send the [illegible] was about six o'clock in the evening, and there were none of the boys there; so I took it up myself and handed it to him.

Q. You met him there.

A. Yes, sir, I believe he was there when I went in.

Q. Was any person with him?

A. Some of the men in the store were there.

Q. Was Mr. Snodgrass there?

A. He was there or come in--I don't know which.

Q. Was anything said about bonds that night?

A. No, sir.

Q. How long did you remain there?

A. About a minute or two: I just handed him the coat.

Q. You left Mr. Ross there?

A. I think he came out with me and went out on the train.

Q. Where abouts does he live?

A. At Shady Side. I think Mr. Snodgrass came in and bought something at the store.

Q. Were you on your way home then with Mr. Snodgrass?

A. No, I was not with Mr. Snodgrass at all; I either met him or he came in there afterwards I don't remember which.

Q. Did you say you had no knowledge that Mr. Ross kept a book account there?

A. No, sir, none whatever.

Q. Who is the Secretary of the Third-third street commission?

A. I really do not know.

Q. Is Mr. Ross the Secretary of the commission?

A. I do not know.

THAT MCCONNELL NOTE TRANSACTION.

John McConnell was duly sworn and testified as follows:

Q. What is your business?

A. Attorney at-law.

Q. In this city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are in the city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you would state whether along in September you had any transaction in regard to a note, and if so, what it was.

A. I had no transaction with the Nation Trust Company, in regard to a note, but among some collections placed in my hands by the City Deposit Bank and Trust Company there was a check of the Nation Trust Company for $5,000. That check was under protest. My instruction was to proceed and collect. I was called to Philadelphia in the meantime, and immediately on my return I went down to the bank and found that the check had not been paid. I then went back to my office and commenced to prepare paper to put the bank into bankruptcy. On the 2d day of October, about 10--11 o'clock,

MR. JOHN ROSS CAME INTO MY OFFICE

and said he had been requested to call there and see about a claim I had against the Nation Trust Company, and to ask the nature of it, which I explained to him. He then asked if I could not hold the matter off. I told him my instructions were imperative. He then asked me if the bank would pay $2,500 on it if I would give ten days for the balance. I thought it was the better plan, and I told him I would do it. He said he would go to the bank and report the matter, and then would let me know. He came back and said that was satisfactory, and paid $2 500, which was endorsed on the check. On the 14th of October Mr. Grier sent the balance of the money.

Q. What is the date of that payment of $2,500?

A. The 3d of October.

Q. Did Mr. Ross pay you the money?

A. He paid me the $2 500.

Q. Who paid the balance?

A. Some man from the Bank brought it; I noticed merely that it was a draft on Palladelphia and signed Robert J. Grier.

Q. Do you know what this had to do with John Ros?

A. This check was deposited by Michael O'Hara, a regular depositor there: it was one of the checks that were thrown out of the Clearing House the day there was some $70 000 thrown out. I think the check was given by B Sieberts; it was regularly deposited by a regular depositor, and sent through the Clearing House.

Q. Do you know what connection Mr. Ross had with it?

A. None whatever.

Q. Did he make you any statement about it?

A. None whatever except that he had been requested to call by the bank.

Q. Do you know anything about a note of $3.000 which is said to have been protested and was given to your name?

A. I do not know anything about any such transactions.

Q. Have you had any transactions with the bank there?

A. No, sir; the fact is I never had a note of $3 000 out in my life.

Q. They have none of your paper there?

A. No, sir.

Q. Why I ask the question is because mention was made of such a note in an affidavit by Mr. Ross.

Q. Then I understand you are not the John McConnell referred to in that affidavit.

A. I suppose I am for I was paid the $2 500

Q. You are not the John McConnell that is connected with the Pittsburgh *Telegraph*.

A. The fact of the matter is I thought I was going to do a favor for the bank.

Q. You did it then as a mere matter of friendship for the bank?

A. I did, and Mr. Grier.

Q. I would like to have you give again the names of all the persons in the bank when you went there to get the package?

A. Mr. Grier, the Cashier, Mr. Ross, Mr. Thos. Blair, and the bookkeeper, Mr. Seagher.

Q. Mr. Blair was the messenger.

A. Yes, sir; they were all in the bank that belonged to the bank except Mr. Dickson.

Q. In speaking of Thomas Blair being present do you mean the young man? You do not mean Thomas S. Blair?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is Mr. Blair a nephew of the President Mr. Dickson?

A. I believe he is, sir; I do not know; I have heard so.

MR. KENNEDY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. W. H. Kennedy was next sworn, and testified as follows:

Q. What is your business?

A. I am Civil Engineer.

Q. Where are you engaged?

A. In the Water Commission.

Q. State whether on or about the 11th of November last you met Mr. Ross and Mr. Pollock at a house on Liberty street.

A. No sir.

Q. State whether you know some of $68,000 in bonds being delivered to the Nation Trust Company bank.?

A. No sir, I know nothing about it; the first I knew of it Mr. Laufman asked me about it when he returned from Philadelphia.

Q. Were you in the Nation Trust Company bank with Mr. Ross?

A. No sir, I know of.

Q. Do you know anything of the transactions of Mr. Ross in connection with the Nation Trust Company?

A. I do.

Q. State what you know about it.

A. It is not in relation to water bonds--it is Thirty third street bonds. I do not know the date, not even approximately, the date of the transaction. It was some time during this Summer or Fall that Mr. Friday came into the office.

Q. What office?

THIRTY THIRD STREET BONDS.

A. The office of the Water Commission. Mr. Ross, the Secretary, about noon asked me if I was going up to the Eighth w rd; he had some Thirty-third street bonds, and was doing them up; he handed me the package and said it contained fifty thousand dollars, and asked me to hand it to Mr. Friday.

Q. About what time was this?

A. I cannot fix the time at all; I made no note of it.

Q. Where did you deliver these bonds to Mr. Friday?

A. In his store.

P. On what street?

A. On Old Canal street.

Q. Mr. Friday is of the firm of Schmidt & Friday?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Cannot you arrive at any date?

A. I have nothing to fix the date by, at all.

Q. How long before this developement?

A. It was a long time before.

Q. About how long--three, or four, or five months?

A. I cannot tell for I made no note of it; the thing had passed from my mind altogether until this thing came up.

Q. Was Mr. Friday in the office any time that morning?

A. Yes sir; he was there in conversation with Mr. Ross.

Q. At what time in the day did you deliver thi package to Mr. Friday?

A. About noon--before dinner.

Q. State whether you were requested to carry this package to Mr. Friday specially?

A. I was going up to the railroad depot on some business, and was requested to take the package to Mr. Friday.

Q. Mr. Ross said the package contained about fifty thousand dollars?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Street bonds?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What street?

A. Thirty-third street.

Q. Is that the only time you ever had any connection with these bonds?

A. That is the only time I had a bond in my hand that I am aware.

Q. That is the only transaction that you had with Mr. Ross and the Nation Trust Company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you any knowledge of the bond transaction--that Mr. Ross was dealing with bonds and keeping a deposit there?

A. No, sir.

"KNOW NOTHING ABOUT IT."

Q. Will you state positively that you know nothing of the alleged transaction on the 11th of November when Mr. Pollock went to Philadelphia.

A. I can state positively that I was not there and know nothing about it until Mr. Laufman spoke to me about it.

Q. (By Mr. Jones.) Did you tell Mr. Friday what the nature of the bonds were when you gave them to [illegible]

[illegible]member I told him I [illegible]at Mr. Ross had told

[illegible]ay.

[illegible]all right" or some-

[illegible]unter's store above [illegible] Mr. Snodgrass [illegible] with

[illegible]; that was on Saturday

[illegible]n of your being there

[illegible] note to the office to [illegible]one of the boys. This

every Tuesdays and Fridays some time ago, but for the last two years we have had scarcely any meetings.

Q. Did you attend daily at the bank?

A. No, sir, although I was passing in and out nearly every day.

Q. Do you know anything particularly about the affairs of the bank lately?

A. In what respect?

Q. About the books and papers and assets of the bank?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever take occasion to look over the assets of the bank or the books lately?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. About the time of its closing?

A. There was an audit appointed about five days before the closing. I was not upon that audit, but I was upon the audit of last July.

Q. Do you know of the bank owning any Pittsburgh bonds?

A. Never, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever request Mr. Ross to [illegible] any of the Water bonds there.

A. No, I was not with Mr. Snodgrass at all; I either met him or he came in there afterwards I don't remember which.

Q. Did you say you had no knowledge that Mr. Ross kept a book account there?

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Q. Mr. Blair was the messenger.

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Q. In speaking of Thomas Blair being present do you mean the young man? You do not mean Thomas S. Blair?

A. No, sir.

Q. Is Mr. Blair a nephew of the President Mr. Dickson?

A. I believe he is, sir; I do not know; I have heard so.

MR. KENNEDY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. W. H. Kennedy was next sworn, and testified as follows:

Q. What is your business?

A. I am Civil Engineer.

Q. Where are you engaged?

A. In the Water Commission.

Q. State whether on or about the 11th of November last you met Mr. Ross and Mr. Pollock at a house on Liberty street.

A. No sir.

Q. State whether you know some of $68,000 in bonds being delivered to the Nation Trust Company bank.?

A. No sir, I know nothing about it; the first I knew of it Mr. Laufman asked me about it when he returned from Philadelphia.

Q. Were you in the Nation Trust Company bank with Mr. Ross?

A. No sir, I know of.

Q. Do you know anything of the transactions of Mr. Ross in connection with the Nation Trust Company?

A. I do.

Q. State what you know about it.

A. It is not in relation to water bonds--it is Thirty third street bonds. I do not know the date, not even approximately, the date of the transaction. It was some time during this Summer or Fall that Mr. Friday came into the office.

Q. What office?

THIRTY THIRD STREET BONDS.

A. The office of the Water Commission. Mr. Ross, the Secretary, about noon asked me if I was going up to the Eighth w rd; he had some Thirty-third street bonds, and was doing them up; he handed me the package and said it contained fifty thousand dollars, and asked me to hand it to Mr. Friday.

Q. About what time was this?

A. I cannot fix the time at all; I made no note of it.

Q. Where did you deliver these bonds to Mr. Friday?

A. In his store.

P. On what street?

A. On Old Canal street.

Q. Mr. Friday is of the firm of Schmidt & Friday?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Cannot you arrive at any date?

A. I have nothing to fix the date by, at all.

Q. How long before this developement?

A. It was a long time before.

Q. About how long--three, or four, or five months?

A. I cannot tell for I made no note of it; the thing had passed from my mind altogether until this thing came up.

Q. Was Mr. Friday in the office any time that morning?

A. Yes sir; he was there in conversation with Mr. Ross.

Q. At what time in the day did you deliver thi package to Mr. Friday?

A. About noon--before dinner.

Q. State whether you were requested to carry this package to Mr. Friday specially?

A. I was going up to the railroad depot on some business, and was requested to take the package to Mr. Friday.

Q. Mr. Ross said the package contained about fifty thousand dollars?

A. Yes sir.

Q. Street bonds?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. What street?

A. Thirty-third street.

Q. Is that the only time you ever had any connection with these bonds?

A. That is the only time I had a bond in my hand that I am aware.

Q. That is the only transaction that you had with Mr. Ross and the Nation Trust Company?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had you any knowledge of the bond transaction--that Mr. Ross was dealing with bonds and keeping a deposit there?

A. No, sir.

"KNOW NOTHING ABOUT IT."

Q. Will you state positively that you know nothing of the alleged transaction on the 11th of November when Mr. Pollock went to Philadelphia.

A. I can state positively that I was not there and know nothing about it until Mr. Laufman spoke to me about it.

Q. (By Mr. Jones.) Did you tell Mr. Friday what the nature of the bonds were when you gave them to [illegible]

[illegible]member I told him I [illegible]at Mr. Ross had told

[illegible]ay.

[illegible]all right" or some-

[illegible]unter's store above [illegible] Mr. Snodgrass [illegible] with

[illegible]; that was on Saturday

[illegible]n of your being there

[illegible] note to the office to [illegible]one of the boys. This

RAISE MORE MONEY FOR HIM.

I asked him if it was necessary to have more money. He said if he had fifty thousand dollars more he would be able to pay off the petty deposits, and the regular trade would not annoy ours. He was over to my place and asked me if I would not go to see Mr. Ross. I told him I had no business with Mr. Ross, and told him that he had better go by himself. He said he he wanted me to see him and have a talk with him. I went with him and when we found Mr. Ross he said to him, "John, I wish you would try to raise while in Philadelphia about $50,000 in money, and I will give the banks paper with grip of Pittsburgh bonds as collateral." Mr. Ross said he would try and see if he could make such an arrangement. As we were going out Mr. Grier said: "Mr. Friday, suppose you give him

A LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

to Mr. Walton, and see if he can assist him in raising the amount of money."

I gave him a letter of introduction and read it to Mr. Grier. He said that was not what he wanted; he wanted something more full. He told me to introduce him and state his errand. I then wrote another letter and can give almost the exact words of it. Tois letter introduced him to Mr. Walton and stated that Mr. Ross wanted to see whether he could raise any money for the Nation Trust Company by giving the Nation Trust Company's paper and the City of Pittsburgh seven per cent. bonds as collateral. That is the extent of my connection with it.

Q. At what time did you make this visit to Mr. Ross' house?

A. I think about the time the second loan of $50,000 was ordered.

Q. Did Mr. Ross go to Philadelphia that night?

A. I understood he did.

Q. Do you know whether he had the Bonds with him there?

A. That I could not state.

Q. Did you ever see any of those Bonds,

A. I never did.

Q. I wish you would state whether from the first of May up to the present time, except the two transactions as were stated by you, you had any connection or understanding with Mr. Ross or Mr. Grier, about negotiating those Water Bonds in the city of Philadelphia, or street bonds, or keeping a deposit in the Nation Trust Company, in the name of John Ross of the City money?

A. No, sir, neither with Mr. Ross or any person else.

Question (by Col. Phillips)--Do you know of Ross depositing certain checks drawn by Townsend, Wheelen & Co., of Philadelphia, to the order of the chairman of the Water Commission.

A. I do not, except that I have learned so since the bank suspended. I never knew Mr. Ross had an account there until the closing of the bank.

Q. Are you one of the directors of the bank?

A. I am and have been for the last four years.

Q. Did you have Directors' meetings daily?

A. No, sir, it was the custom to have meetings every Tuesdays and Fridays some time ago, but for the last two years we have had scarcely any meetings.

Q. Did you attend daily at the bank?

A. No, sir, although I was passing in and out nearly every day.

Q. Do you know anything particularly about the affairs of the bank lately?

A. In what respect?

Q. About the books and papers and assets of the bank?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever take occasion to look over the assets of the bank or the books lately?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. About the time of its closing?

A. There was an audit appointed about five days before the closing. I was not upon that audit, but I was upon the audit of last July.

Q. Do you know of the bank owning any Pittsburgh bonds?

A. Never, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. Did you ever request Mr. Ross to [illegible] any of the Water bonds there.

A. No, I was not with Mr. Snodgrass at all; I either met him or he came in there afterwards I don't remember which.

Q. Did you say you had no knowledge that Mr. Ross kept a book account there?

A. No, sir, none whatever.

Q. Who is the Secretary of the Third-third street commission?

A. I really do not know.

Q. Is Mr. Ross the Secretary of the commission?

A. I do not know.

THAT MCCONNELL NOTE TRANSACTION.

John McConnell was duly sworn and testified as follows:

Q. What is your business?

A. Attorney at-law.

Q. In this city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You are in the city?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I wish you would state whether along in September you had any transaction in regard to a note, and if so, what it was.

A. I had no transaction with the Nation Trust Company, in regard to a note, but among some collections placed in my hands by the City Deposit Bank and Trust Company there was a check of the Nation Trust Company for $5,000. That check was under protest. My instruction was to proceed and collect. I was called to Philadelphia in the meantime, and immediately on my return I went down to the bank and found that the check had not been paid. I then went back to my office and commenced to prepare paper to put the bank into bankruptcy. On the 2d day of October, about 10--11 o'clock,

MR. JOHN ROSS CAME INTO MY OFFICE

and said he had been requested to call there and see about a claim I had against the Nation Trust Company, and to ask the nature of it, which I explained to him. He then asked if I could not hold the matter off. I told him my instructions were imperative. He then asked me if the bank would pay $2,500 on it if I would give ten days for the balance. I thought it was the better plan, and I told him I would do it. He said he would go to the bank and report the matter, and then would let me know. He came back and said that was satisfactory, and paid $2 500, which was endorsed on the check. On the 14th of October Mr. Grier sent the balance of the money.

Q. What is the date of that payment of $2,500?

A. The 3d of October.

Q. Did Mr. Ross pay you the money?

A. He paid me the $2 500.

Q. Who paid the balance?

A. Some man from the Bank brought it; I noticed merely that it was a draft on Palladelphia and signed Robert J. Grier.

Q. Do you know what this had to do with John Ros?

A. This check was deposited by Michael O'Hara, a regular depositor there: it was one of the checks that were thrown out of the Clearing House the day there was some $70 000 thrown out. I think the check was given by B Sieberts; it was regularly deposited by a regular depositor, and sent through the Clearing House.

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KING'S, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 32½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

THE Shah of Persia has annulled the concession made to Baron Reuter.

IT is proposed to increase the force of sailors in the navy to ten thousand men.

Is it not about time the *Telegraph* would publish the Sheep story? Word has been passed along the line, you know, and the hand must play.

THE agitation among Cuban Spaniards over the protocol has not entirely ceased. There seems to be a general interchange of sentiment between their Casinos, or clubs, and its tone is warlike.

A CHICAGO paper says the Democratic party can thunder louder, rave more frightfully, protest more energetically, threaten more tremendously, and do less active fighting than any organization in the known world.

AT LAST the *Telegraph* has concluded to play second fiddle to the *Commercial* and oppose the New Constitution. We confess we did not expect to see it take the humble position assigned it, but facts are stubborn things.

WE are informed that "the powers that be" have been called to Philadelphia at once, as the *boys* want their cash in advance. We would suggest to the press of that city, who are in favor of an honest election, to look out for carpet-baggers.

FERNANDO WOOD seems to have become top-heavy over his nomination to the empty honor of being the Democratic candidate for Speaker. He has it in his head that somehow he can be made into a reform candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

YESTERDAY'S proceedings of the Finance Committee's investigations, as published on our fourth page this morning, is a *verbatim* report, and correct in every particular. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ross will go on the stand to-day, and "lift the veil" concerning those much-talked-of Water Bonds.

A MASS meeting of our citizens in favor of the new Constitution is called for to-morrow, (Friday) evening, at City Hall, on Market street. Let the people turn out in their might, and show those who are throwing obstacles in the way of reform, that the time has come to act, and knowing their duty, they intend performing it.

SUNSET COX has had some reputation for brilliancy and wit, but in his controversies with General Negley over the back pay bill, he has been getting the worst of it every time. It seems that Cox, who was not elected to the present Congress till November 5, and was not, therefore entitled to current pay before that time, has been drawing pay since June last. He makes a wonderful parade of his virtue, because he seeks the repeal of the back pay law. In his case virtue is more a theory than a reality.

THE bill to pay the loan of 1858 has passed the House, and will go to the Senate. A possible conflict of views may arise, because the House Committee did not report the Senate bill, but originated one of its own. The difficulty grows out of a question of jurisdiction,—the House claiming the right to originate all bills making appropriations of money. The new bill provides for the payment of so much of the loan as may be demanded on the first of January; and five per cent. bonds are to take the place of so much of the debt as may not be drawn in cash.

REMARKABLE progress in railway building is being made in the construction of railroads in the South American States, particularly in Peru, Chili, Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The railway across the Andes and the lines connecting with it in Peru and Brazil have already been put in operation. The latest railway enterprise is projected in the Argentine Republic, to connect the ports of Buenos Ayres and Rosario. This road will be three hundred and eighty-eight miles long, and English contractors have already undertaken the work. A large portion of the supplies, however, will be sent from the United States, as we are able to furnish them at the lowest rates.

CONSIDERABLE AGITATION exists over the Water Commission and other developments in our city, and there is a considerable undercurrent of talk in favor of appointing a committee, similar to the Committee of Seventy in New York, to take action in behalf of a thorough sifting of all our municipal affairs. We hope this movement will not be prematurely urged, as, in our belief, our city officials, charged with the duty, are making as much progress in unearthing the hidden phases of several transactions as can well be made. There is no wisdom in forestalling regular methods of examination, when those methods are likely to secure the object aimed at. So soon as legitimate doubt of this result may exist, there will be no hesitancy on the part of the press in giving the facts to the public. We say this merely in the interest of law and order. Let the regular methods be first exhausted, and only resort to original power when other means fail.

SOME VERY remarkable facts are being brought to light, regarding the safety of the foreign lines of steamers, that ply between New York and European ports. The New York *Commercial* says, that it is a well known fact to every practical man, that there is not a steamer sailing from the port of New York under the flag of any foreign Government that would be allowed to carry a passenger under the American Steamboat Law. We do not claim that it is possible to prevent the loss of life on ships at sea; but we do claim that the chances are very much diminished on American steamers. Take for instance the "American Line," running from Philadelphia; they have ten life boats on the upper deck, so arranged as to diminish, to a very great degree, the danger of launching. They have ten life rafts lying on the upper deck, easily handled, and much less liable to accidents than boats. These, in addition to other appliances, such as cork jackets, make these ships, with a properly disciplined crew, as safe as it is possible to make sea-going steamers. While the English Government claim jurisdiction over those vessels, and do not allow them to take a passenger from their ports until they have complied with every requirement of the Board of Trade, our Government have no control over their vessels." In view of this condition of affairs, the *Commercial Advertiser* very properly suggests that Congress should interpose, so as to make foreign passenger steamers conform to the regulations which are carried out so completely on the Pennsylvania line.

THE MISSIONARY JUBILEE.

THE series of services and meetings, held in this city during the past few days, under the auspices of the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, were of a character to call for more than a passing notice. The general public is not aware, as a rule, of the scope of, and the appliances for, what is called missionary effort, among the various Evangelical denominations of our country. We have not space, in a single article, to refer to the operations of the entire Christian Church, even in the most general way. Our attention is drawn to the M. E. Church by the meetings that have been held here. These meetings were addressed by men of eminence as ministers, —Bishops Simpson, Wiley and Foster, being among the number. The sermons in the various churches on the Sabbath, were general expositions of missionary doctrine, and are spoken of as remarkably eloquent and effective. At the Conference and other meetings, the addresses were designed to impart information, and most of them were of thrilling interest.

The general facts embodied are that the M. E. Church proposes to expend during the year, commencing with the first of November, $843,000, in missionary extension. This money will be applied to maintain the missionary work in this country,—among the colored people, Indians, and various nationalities of emigrants. It will be principally expended, however, on missions in foreign countries. Of these, China is the largest distinctively foreign mission, as regards the population to be reached, and the scope of effort made. The original mission in that country was established at Foo Chow, just after the close of the opium war. Bishop Wiley, whose eloquent ministrations here were so highly enjoyed, was among the first missionaries to that point, and buried his wife there. A large force of native preachers has been raised up, the scope of operations extended, till now, not only is the interior country largely occupied, but even Pekin is made a missionary centre.

India is also occupied by a large and effective force of missionaries, and it is not now called a Mission, but a Conference. This puts the work in that field on a par with that in this country, except in the matter of support. The relics of barbaric splendor seen in the cities of that country, and the unusual obstacles overcome, growing out of the spirit of caste, make that an interesting field of Christian labor; and the results achieved have been very gratifying. The account given by Bishop Foster of the missions in Germany, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, was intensely interesting. The theory upon which missionary labor in that country is based, is that of a vital difference in the ideas of the people of Continental Europe as to what constitutes Christianity and the ideas we possess. There Christianity is a form, prescribed by law, and enforced by statute. The forms, and days observed, and all else goes for nothing. No vitality, either of thought or spirit; no attendance upon Sabbath day services; no inquiry or interest. No *idea* of a vital, spiritual communion with the Divine Being is possessed. Hence missionaries are sent to vitalize the thought and spirit of the people, religiously.

The South American Mission, so called, was originally undertaken, not as a mission, strictly speaking, but as a ministry to English-speaking Protestants. But recently, according to Bishop Foster, the Spanish-speaking male population, much of which is very intelligent and refined, has evinced a desire to have the Gospel according to the Protestant form of faith preached. The result of such preaching is said to be amazing. Vast audiences gather, intense interest is manifested, and the people, in every way possible, manifest a wonderful anxiety to hear the Gospel preached. The Mexican Missions have been recently organized, and have not had time to discover how much interest the people are likely to take in the Protestant form of faith.

This is a brief outline of what was stated, with much interesting detail, at the meetings held. They were largely attended, and the interest was unabated throughout. We leave our readers to draw their own conclusions from the statements made. Whether one form of faith is likely to supplant another, or one class of influence is likely to predominate, we do not argue. These and other collateral issues aside, and it is a significant circumstance that such large sums are being given and spent, and such great efforts being made to carry forward our American idea of Christianity over the world. Does the success thus far achieved point to the belief that our American influence is to mould and fashion, not merely the religious faith, but the Governments of the old World, till political freedom, and religious faith shall be universal?

PERSONAL.

MR. FOSTER, United States Minister to Mexico, celebrated Thanksgiving Day by a dinner and reception, at which many Americans and several prominent Mexicans were present.

IT is stated that General Trochu is to be brought, at his own instance, before a special council of war General Ulrich, who had Strasbourg to defend, has adopted the same course.

PRESIDENT GRANT has received a letter from Gen. Howard, asking leave to withdraw his application made some time ago to be placed on the retired list, and requesting that he may be detailed to a military command.

MRS. JOSEPH T. AUDUBON, widow of the great naturalist, is spending the winter in Louisville. Though she is now eighty-eight years of age, she is represented as sprightly, intelligent and entertaining as most women of thirty.

THE Calcutta *Englishman* of October 24 reports as follows: "An American passenger, Mr. Hamlin, attempted to shoot the Captain of the steamship Meinam while coming up the river on the last voyage from Galle. He was supposed to be suffering from delirium tremens."

JEFF. DAVIS concluded a speech on slavery with a threat that, if the North did not yield to the demands of the South, the States of that section would depart "like the ten tribes of Israel." John P. Hale sprang to his feet, and, in his magnificent voice, said: "And what became of the ten tribes of Israel? Dispersed, scattered, lost; and no one knows what became of them; but the Ark of the Covenant of the living God remained with the tribe of Judah."

SIR HENRY THOMPSON, the British surgeon, feels that it is not proper for him at present to refute the court charges that have been made against him, of improper treatment of the late Emperor Napoleon. After remarking to this effect at a recent supper of the Midland Medical Society in Birmingham, Sir Henry said that he was ready to rest any reputation he might have upon everything he did in that case, and he might require to say, in connection therewith, that he did not look back with regret upon anything he counselled or did, and that he should be able to prove its propriety when the time came.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

MARTIN F. CONWAY has been indicted for assault with intent to kill ex-Senator Pomeroy on October 16.

THE steamer Amboriz has arrived at Liverpool from the Cape coast. Thirteen of the crew died of yellow fever.

A DISPATCH says as Baron Reuter has not begun internal improvements in Persia within the time fixed, the "Shah" has declared the Convention void.

THE entire London press joins in thinking that the United States have practised great forbearance in the settlement of its recent complications with Cuba.

A GENTLEMAN who rather suspected some one was peeking through the keyhole of his office door, investigated with a syringe full of pepper-sauce, and went home to find his wife had been cutting wood, and a chip hit her in the eye!

AN offer made by the Mayor of Liverpool, who is the head of a large brewing firm, to supply beer gratuitously for the Christmas dinner of the inmates of the Liverpool work house, has been declined by the work house committee.

IT IS PROPOSED to appeal to Congress to dam the Ohio river. One would imagine that the ejaculations of passengers on board steamers that have been "stuck in the sand" at a low stage of water were sufficient to answer all purposes in that direction.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A STATEMENT has appeared in some of the Russian newspapers that, as a mark of special favor, the Czar has requested General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador to the Porte, to attend the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage, as official witness on behalf of the Russian Court.

THE latest classification of the California Legislature is as follows: 42 Democrats, 41 Independents, and 37 Republicans. Most of the Independents are old Republicans, and they are all for Booth for Senator. It is not thought possible to secure a single vote for Booth from straight-out Republicans, but some may be gained from the Democrats. The total vote in joint convention is 120, necessary for a choice, 61.

PROF. STRONG, whose intended departure for the East was announced some time ago, will sail from New York on December 20th, in the Oceanic, accompanied by an engineer, a photographer, and several archæological students. The party will spend a short time in Europe, visiting points of archæological interest, and then proceed to the East, to spend several months in journeying over the ground lately discovered by Tristram in his Land of Moab. They will also travel in the Desert and in Upper Egypt.

WE knew, when they began to make women justices of the peace in Wyoming, that matters would speedily become mixed and miscellaneous. Just fancy a Rhadamantha forced to try her own husband for the mild demeanor of drunkenness, and worse, to pronounce him "guilty," and to fine him; and worse still, to pay the fine herself, to prevent her lord and master from going to jail. Where she held the court we are not informed, but it is just possible that the poor man was arraigned, tried, convicted, and sentenced before he got out of bed in the morning.

ATTACHED to the estimates of the expenses of the city of Philadelphia, as presented to the Finance Committee on Monday, was a recommendation from the City Treasurer for an increase in the salaries of the several attaches of the office, as follows: City Treasurer from $2,500 to $10,000; Chief Clerk from $2,000 to $5,000; Paying Teller from $1,200 to $2 500; two assistant clerks from $1,200 to $1,500 each; eleven miscellaneous clerks from $1.000 to $1 200 each, and Messenger from $800 to $1,000. The ordinance was ordered to be reported without the requested increase.

BUCKEYE BREVITIES.

TREASURY defalcations have occurred in twenty-two of the counties of Ohio.

A FIRE in Springfield, Ohio, last Tuesday night, destroyed the depot, flour mills, with grain, sheds, &c.

MILLS WILEY has been sentenced to the penitentiary from Mansfield for burglary. It is his third term in that institution.

AT Bloomington, Clinton county, a man by the name of Tar, a few evenings since, stabbed a man by the name of Stevens, the latter dying from his injuries.

THE Rev. S. M'Burney, of Mansfield, recently on trial before the M. E. Judicial Conference at Columbus, on charges of immoral conduct and falsehood, has been acquitted.

JAMES F. HUDSON has sold the Youngstown *Weekly Register* to Vaughn & Spencer; consideration $13,000. They propose to enlarge the paper and add new material to the office. Both are experienced journalists, having formerly published the Geneva *Times*.

A MAN named Pomeroy escaped from the Holmes county jail one night last week by raising a board in the floor and creeping through the hole thus made. The *Farmer* says a pasture lot, with a staked-and-ridered fence, would be equally as secure as their jail.

GEORGE S. GORDON, of Medina, attempted suicide Tuesday night, at the Sherwood House, Evansville, by arsenic and laudanum and by cutting off all the veins and tendons in his left wrist. He will survive, but wants to die. He is about sixty years old and appears to be a gentleman.

ONE day last week an infant child of Wm. Niles, of Wellsville, which had been tied in a chair and set by the stove, was thrown against the stove by the upsetting of the chair, and before assistance could be rendered one arm and one side of its face were so severely burned that doubts are entertained of the child's recovery.

JOSEPH O'BOYLE, aged about sixteen years, was killed instantly Thursday afternoon at Brown, Bonnell & Co.'s rolling mill, Youngstown, while working at the sandstone crusher. He was pushing stone with a hammer under the wheel, when the hammer caught, and while holding it with his hands, it was drawn in and drew him with it, and his head was caught by the machinery and crushed.

ON Friday certificates were filed incorporating the Findlay Manufacturing Company, to manufacture machinery, $30,000 capital; the Tiffin Shoe Factory, with $60,000; the American Low Water Alarm Indicator Company, of Cincinnati, with $100,000 capital; the Fauser Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, to manufacture gas lamps and fixtures, with $30,000 capital; and the Delphos Brewery, with $30,000 capital.

A FEW days ago, at New Philadelphia, as George Hummel and Harrison Barnett were butchering and Hummel was holding a hog, and Barnett had the knife to kill it, the animal struggled, and in some way, as they both attempted to manage it, the knife was turned, cutting Hummel across the throat and windpipe. He grasped the severed parts and held them closely until medical assistance could be summoned, and it is now thought the young man will recover.

KEYSTONE BREVITIES.

DR. MCBRIDE, the eccentric, was made to walk "Cubanistic" out of Lancaster, because he didn't have his M. D. dip.

MR. JAMES KNEE, of Blairsville, was severely burned in the face on Monday last, while kindling a fire in a stove with carbon oil.

HENRY HOWARD committed suicide on Sunday last, by drowning, in Manheim township, Lancaster county, while laboring under a fit of melancholy produced by sickness.

THE store of J. M. Thomas, in Uniontown, was entered the other night, and eight hundred dollars worth of goods stolen. One hundred dollars reward is offered for the capture of the thieves.

MR. SHAVER, of Lancaster, is the last man shaved. His son did it. Five hundred dollars worth, and departed for parts unknown in company with a frail woman. A hundred dollars is offered by the senior for the junior shaver. Old man Shaver deals in *aqua lactea*.

ON SUNDAY, a prize fight, for $500, took place on the line of the Pennsylvania railroad, about one and a half miles from Collins' station, between Butt Williams, of Pittsburgh, and Boss Cobb, of New York. Sixteen rounds were fought, and Cobb was declared the winner. His opponent was badly cut about the face.—*Altoona Trib.*

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Large and Enthusiastic Meeting in Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meetings ever held in Philadelphia assembled at Horticultural Hall Monday evening to uphold the new Constitution and to ratify the work of the Convention. Citizens of every order of politics were present, and swelled the grand demonstration in favor of reform in home Government. The audience was composed of men of the highest station and respectability. The business and professional men, the mechanic and the laborer, listened with earnest and vivid attention to the men who explained the new instrument and championed its great merits. The whole organization was significant. Hon. Henry J. Williams, president, aged eighty-two, and still in vigorous health, the oldest living member of the Philadelphia bar except Mr. Binney, and one of the most eminent lawyers in the world, spoke with rare dignity in favor of the new Constitution. Always a Republican, his words fell with double weight upon the listening throng. Governor Curtin touched all hearts by his magnetic eloquence, and had a reception like that which greeted him during the war, when all parties rushed to hear him. Ex-Chief Justice Thompson, who had not made a political speech for seventeen years, pronounced an "opinion" in favor of the new Constitution which he at least will never regret. Hon. John M. Broomall, of Delaware, a Republican in full accord with the party, made a speech incisive, original and defiant, giving a new insight into the dangers that must flow from the decision of the Supreme Court, if it is left uncurred by the adoption of the new Constitution; and Geo. W. Biddle, Esq., took another view of the subject that carried the audience by storm. Hon. Richard Vaux and Hon. A. K. McClure closed the evening in the same strain.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE Grant Locomotive Works, at Paterson, N. J., now employ 500 hands, 275 less than before the panic. The Rogers Locomotive works employed 1,900 men before the panic; this number has been reduced to 700. The Danforth Locomotive works employ about 500 hands, which is a reduction, and the Watson Company some 800.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No 62 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1865.
ASSETS January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 5 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinney, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. A. Hunter, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Winnick, John L. Dilworth, Wm. Haslam, G. W. Fullerton, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Ege.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

SPAIN HAS THROWN UP THE SPONGE,
And if any of our customers want to indulge in the little pastime in which Spain has proved herself an expert, we invite you to examine our stock of the largest assortment and the best selection of popular cuts of New York ice cream to be found anywhere. Look at the following list:
Some Venetian Nothing, Starch in cut strings,
Baby's colored Sheeps Wool and
Some Fine Toilet Sponges.
We also have on hand a very nice assortment of Extra White Bleached Sponges. Nicest in the city. As Sponges are a cash article, we bought them at the lowest possible rates during the panic and can sell them at the same price. Call and see for yourself at
JOSEPH BROWNE'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street.

BEAVER COUNTY.

The Address of the Citizens' Executive Committee.

Statement of the Editors of the "Radical."

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

BEAVER, December 10, 1873.

The GAZETTE this morning contains an address issued by certain citizens of Beaver county in favor of the new Constitution. Accompanying the address is a statement signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the Executive Committee, alleging that no *honorable* arrangement could be made with the editors of the *Radical* for its publication in their paper. It is impossible to say what meaning those gentlemen attached to the word honorable, but among gentlemen it would be considered out of place in the connexion in which it is used. The facts are simply these: Two weeks since the address was brought us for publication, and accepted. After it was in type, and the paper ready to go to press, it was ordered out, much to our inconvenience and the delay of the paper. After it was taken out it was reported on the street that this was necessary, because we had refused to substitute other names in place of Republicans withdrawn, when the truth was no names were offered. A delay was asked until names could be obtained, but as this would involve farther delay, and perhaps the missing of mails, it was not agreed to. When the committee came to request its publication the next week, they were informed of the facts above stated, and told we would not agree to publish until the paper was left at the office just as they desired it to appear. That position we adhered to, and never indicated an intention to refuse, because we did not so intend. The address was shown us signed by two citizens, and we expressly stated we would publish in that form, but would not agree to publish anything further until the manuscript was furnished. The committee left, saying they would take our refusal to promise as a refusal to publish, and we replied that that would not be the truth. We also informed the committee that if we published at all we would publish as communication and not as an advertisement, having no desire to make them pay for its insertion. These are the facts, and we presume the committee will not controvert them, because the whole conversation occurred in the presence of others. As the gentlemen who signed the address were not on the committee, we are at a loss to know from whom they obtained their facts. About one-third of the names signed to the address are Republicans and the rest are Democrats, Liberals and Bolters. A number of the Republicans whose names are attached are openly against adoption, and others have indicated their purpose to vote against the Constitution. They signed before making examination, and are now satisfied it should not be adopted as a whole.

If the unpremising, malicious and untruthful innuendo at the close of the statement of "Executive Committee" is intended for us or any in this county who are opposing adoption, we can only say it is a wicked, deliberate lie. If the great monopolies are furnishing means on either side, it is to those who favor adoption.

An expensive campaign is being conducted in this county by the friends of the new Constitution, and if those who are leading in the movement are providing the money, it is the first time they were ever known to contribute largely from their own funds.

A large majority of the Republicans of this county are against adoption, but thus far there has been no organized opposition, and the Democrats are having it all their own way. There will be a large vote against adoption, however, and with effort and organization the county could be carried overwhelmingly against it. Many earnest and true Republicans, it is true, are in favor of the Constitution, but Democrats furnish nearly all the zeal and activity. As we publish a Republican paper, and believe the adoption of the New Constitution gives the Democrats an unfair advantage in the Legislative apportionment, we have opposed it, and intend to control our columns accordingly.

EDITORS "RADICAL."

Nickel.

The demand for nickel, the metal used with copper in the manufacture of one cent pieces and in the three and five cent pieces, has considerably exceeded the supply, and the manufacturers of the alloy known as German silver have petitioned the Parliament of the German Empire not to still further increase the demand by the introduction of nickel money into that country. The cost of German silver, which contains about one-third of its volume of nickel, has gone up nearly $12 per 220 pounds within a single month. The aggregate annual product of nickel (exclusive of the American product) does not exceed 600 tons, of which English industries alone use one-half. It is used in the token coinage of this country, Belgium and Switzerland, and the manufacturers say that if Germany should issue a similar coinage the supply would not be sufficient to enable manufacturers to use it in the production of cheap imitation silver ware on account of its increased cost.

TO RUPTURED PEOPLE.

To the general public the subject of rupture or bubonocele is a matter of very little interest. To one-sixth of the male portion of the community, however, it is a matter of grave and serious import, as that proportionate number are afflicted with that direful malady. Many of those afflicted are hardly aware of the fact that they are so; and there are others again who are apt to mistake rupture for some other disease, and again some other disease for rupture. In a displacement of the kind of which we are writing it is a serious fault to be in error. A delay of one day in procuring medical relief has often been at the expense of a life. Those who read this, will thank us for the knowledge of the fact, that there is a relief in every case, and a cure in many cases, in which a cure may be thought impossible. We invite all persons who are ruptured or who suspect themselves to be so, to call and procure the right kind of an appliance or ascertain if an appliance is necessary. Trusses at lower prices than anywhere in the city, at DR. KEYSER'S, 107 Liberty street. Office private.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. FABER,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies, A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT
PANIC PRICES.
ALL GOODS MARKED DOWN
Now is the time to
Secure Your Bargains.
anic Price List!
Women's Morocco Shoes, $1.50, formerly $2.00.
Misses' Morocco Shoes, $1.35, formerly $1.85.
Children's Morocco Shoes, $1.00, formerly $1.25.
MENS GUM BOOTS, $4.00, formerly $5.50.
All other Goods proportionately
LOW PRICES.
WM. C. DUNCAN,
Great American Shoe House,
27 Federal Street, Allegheny, Pa.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
WM. SEMPLE
EXTRA BARGAINS
Good Dark Prints,
6¼c. the best at 8½c.
Dark Dress Goods,
At 10c, at 12½c. New styles—extra quality.
BARRED FLANNELS,
As low as 12½c—choice styles.
DRESS GOODS
At 18½c and 25c., including
Plain and Stripe Poplins
Choicest Colors and Shades.
Dress Goods,
50c to 75c, only about one-half former prices.
Men and Boys' Wear,
From 12½c to $1 per yard—sterling bargains.
Blankets, Coverlets, Quilts and Comfortables,
In full supply.
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS
AND DRUGGETS,
A large stock and cheap prices.
Housekeeping Goods
All kinds. Everything for the family. Prices low to stop ruin.
FURS! FURS! FURS! FURS!
For Ladies, Misses and Children—prices very low indeed.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

128 B. & B. 128.
We beg to announce daily arrivals of
EXTRA BARGAINS
IN ALL KINDS OF
DRY GOODS.
BLACK ALPACAS
50 cents, 15c per yard less than value.
CHOICE NEW DRESS FABRICS.
IMMENSE NEW STOCK
English Walking Jackets,
At $6, 8.50, 10, and up to 28.
NEW DOLMANS,
$16.00 up to $55.00.
New Double Cape Cloaks.
SHAWLS,
At $2 25 and 3.25—very superior value.
New Extra Fine Ottoman Shawls,
At $10.00—former price 15.00.
BLACK SATIN QUILTED SKIRTS,
At $2.00—a decided bargain.
BOGGS & BUHL
128 Federal St.
ALLEGHENY.

H. J. LYNCH,
JUST RECEIVED
Serges, Camel's Hair Cloth and Poplins
in all the new autumn shades.
Cloth and Cashmere
Sacques and Mantles,
Redingotes, Shawls and Blankets,
In great variety at
No. 96 Market Street.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note
BROKER
HAS REMOVED TO
NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE,
Where he will continue the business of buying and selling
ON COMMISSION,
STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES,
AND
All Marketable Securities
PERSONS HOLDING
NORTHERN PACIFIC AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Can find Latest Quotations of Market Prices, by Calling on
Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE.
MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS DESIRING TO REALIZE ON
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
AND
OTHER GOOD SECURITIES
Are requested to call on
Luther S. Kauffman
STOCK AND NOTE BROKER,
96 Fourth Avenue.

WALL PAPER.
REMOVAL.
W. P. MARSHALL
Has removed from 191 Liberty street, to the new and elegant storehouse,
No. 47 Seventh Street
(FORMERLY IRWIN,)
BETWEEN PENN AND LIBERTY.
NOTE.—W. P. M. has facilities for obtaining the newest and most advanced styles of Paper Hangings from the leading manufacturers in France and this country, and while he will always have the most elegant and expensive papers, he will also have all qualities down to the cheapest.

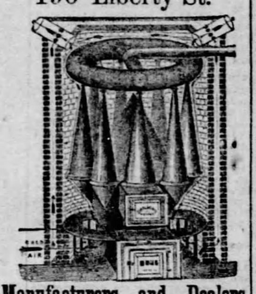
JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY. ROBT. LIDDELL
Phœnix Steam Brewery,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBT. WATSON, Manager.
KEYSTONE
MARBLE WORKS.
For a Fine Monument, 6-foot Head Stone, or a kinds of Work for the Cemeteries, go to
C. MILLER'S,
No. 48 Butler street, near the Cemetery Gate, Pittsburgh, Pa.
BORAX—10 BBLS BEST REFINED for sale by J. R. CANFIELD
Dec. 2d, 1873. 116 Water street.

DRY GOODS.
WM. SEMPLE
EXTRA BARGAINS.
HOLIDAY GOODS
DRESS GOODS.
BLACK ALPACAS
Heavy weight at 18½c.
BLACK ALPACAS
Brilliant Black heavy at 25c.
BLACK POPLINS,
Superb Goods at 30 and 40c.
Satteens and Serges,
Quite new—very cheap.
Black Silks, Black Silks
Extraordinary Bargains.
VELVETEENS, Black and Colored.
Waterproofs, Waterproofs
75c per yard up.
Shawls. Shawls,
STRIPE SHAWLS in large assortment.
English Walking Jackets,
STORM CLOAKS, SACQUES, &C.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.
THE OPPORTUNITY
Presents itself to consumers to reap a benefit out of the ruin brought on the manufacturers by the panic in prices. All Goods at
Much Lower Prices
THAN HERETOFORE.
Bargains in
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths, &c.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
23 FIFTH AVENUE.
CARPETS
REDUCED!
Brussels, Very Low.
Tapestries, Very Low.
2 and 3 Plies, Very Low.
Ingrains, Very Low.
Oil Cloths, Very Low.
Window Shades Very Low.
Mattings, Very Low.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
21 Fifth Avenue

PROPOSALS.
Proposals--Sealed,
Will be received for Grading, Curbing, Paving and Bricked Sidewalk for the following streets in the Borough of Sharpsburg:
SCHOOL STREET, from North Canal to Penn street.
LIBERTY STREET, from North Canal to High street.
UNION STREET, from North Canal to Penn street.
PENN STREET, from Spring to School street.
Proposals will be received to the 18th of December.
Apply to T. H. GIBSON, Burgess,
dec6:td Sharpsburg, Pa.

DRUM & KUHN,
Architects,
Office—North-East corner Wood and Fifth Streets, Third Floor.
REFERENCES: Judge Collier, Messrs. Wier & Gibson, Gen. J. K. Porter, John Heath, Esq., G. A. Macbeth, Messrs. Marshall & Snowden.

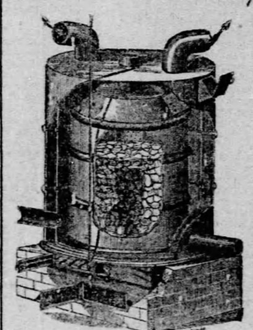
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
190 Liberty St.

Manufacturers and Dealers
IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces
WELLMAN REFLECTOR
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTELS.
ALSO
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, &c.
The Superiority of the Cone Furnace consists in its simplicity of construction, large amount of radiating surface, ease of management and economy in fuel, saving at least one-third of fuel over the ordinary Furnace.
THE WELLMAN REFLECTOR GRATE
Has an acknowledged reputation. For Cleanliness, Economy of Fuel and Heating Capacity it stands without a rival.
A call and examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM. ALEX. G. COCHRAN
Gazzam & Cochran,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
96 Diamond St., Pittsburgh,
Practice in all the Federal, State and County Courts. Legal business transacted and collections made in all parts of the United States through reliable correspondents.
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak Sole;
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands.
With a full assortment of Saddlers and Shoema stock wholesale and retail.

H. WARD,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARDS' BREAD

BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Corner Sixth avenue and Smithfield Street

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—1,600 pounds Double Extra New Buckwheat Flour, just received, put up in small sacks, for family use, and for sale at the Family Grocery store of
JNO. A. REA SHAW & CO.
Corner Liberty and 9th streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS
WM. SEMPLE
EXTRA BARGAINS
IN
HOLIDAY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
Hats, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers,
Plumes, Tips,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Underwear,
Ruching,
Corsets,
Laces,
Embroideries,
Perfumery,
Toilet Articles,
Notions,
Jewelry,
Chamber Sets,
Toys,
Bonnet Velvets,
Ladies' Ties,
Handkerchiefs,
And great variety Fancy Goods.
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.
THE
FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY
Graff, Hugus & Co.,
ALSO,
MILES' IMPROVED
Star Range,
Improved Double-Oven
BOSTON RANGE,
VAN'S PATENT
PORTABLE RANGE
Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts.
Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
306 and 308 Liberty Street

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Dec. 9, 1873.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the Grading, Paving and Curbing of SARAH STREET, from Taggart street to Pasture lane, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, December 19th, 1873, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notice for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.
OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, December 2, 1873.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the construction of the Sewers on BEAVER AVENUE, from Western avenue to a point 50 feet South of Fayette street, on KILBUCK STREET from School street to Perry street, and on PERRY STREET from a point 50 feet east of William street to the Eastern main Sewer, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, December 12, 1873, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.
dec2
OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, December 2, 1873.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR the Grading of FULTON STREET, from Western avenue to Ridge street, and the Grading, Paving and Curbing of MAGNOLIA STREET, from Sayard street to Stanton avenue, are now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, December 12, 1873, when they will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices for the payment of the same.
CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.
dec2:td
OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, December 4, 1873.
NOTICE—THE ASSESSMENT FOR the construction of the sewer on CHARTIERS street, from the alley to Pa. R. W. & C. Ry.,

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuables, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
ANDREW L. McFARLANE, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
DIRECTORS.
Andrew L. McFarlane, W. R. Lupton,
Alex. Thode, Sr., P. Smith,
A. T. Douthett, Jas. H. Hailey,
Frank Ketus, W. H. Irwin,
Sam'l A. Long,
JOHN G. MACCONNELL, Solicitor.

FORSALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

Luther S. Kauffman,
Stock and Note Broker,
96 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Stocks, Bonds, No Sugar and Commercial Paper bought and sold on commission.
Investors are requested to call for full information.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.
A. Grootzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hagus, Christ. Siebert, P. Habermann.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, December 10, 1873. }

Money is said to be plenty, but if it is, we fail to see it. True, there is plenty of money among the people, but investors are yet so timorous that money does not circulate as it ought. The banks generally are treating their customers liberally, and are discounting for their customers to the extent of their ability; but there is little disposition or ability to take any outside paper. If private holders of money would consent to accept reasonable rates on good securities, the financial situation would be much improved and business move along much more smoothly than it does.

In New York to-day stocks as a rule have been firm at advancing figures. In Pacific Mail 1 Western Union rates, however, declined. here is evidently a strong bull movement among prices upward, but it is not a market to be relied upon, and may at any day be affected by a heavy decline.

Gold to-day has remained strong, at one time reaching 109¼. The indication is that higher figures will be reached.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	T'sdy.	We'day
Gold closed at	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6s 1881—coupons	111¾	111¾
5-20 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865, new	113¾	114¼
" 1867	114¼	114¾
" 1868 new.	117	117¼
" 1867,	117¾	117¾
" 1867—coupons.	117¾	117¾
10-40's—coupons	110¾	111
Currency 6's	110¾	111
New 5 per cents	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	95¾	95¾
Erie	46¾	43¾
R. I. & P.	97¼	97¼
C. C. & I. C.	27	27¾
St. Paul	40¾	40¾
St. Paul preferred	62¾	62¾
Michigan Southern	76	76¼
Do. Central	70	72
North Western Common	14¾	15¾
Do. preferred	72	73
Rock Island	97¼	98¼
Maryland & Pittsburgh	83	84¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	41¾
Western Union Telegraph	72¾	73¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾	31¾
Union Pacific	30¾	31¾
Toledo & Wabash	53½	53½
Fortune	19¾	19¾
Chicago and Alton	97	99¾
Adams Express	88	91
American Express	58	58¾
U. S. Express	65¾	67
W. Fargo & Co. Express	71¾	69
N. Y. C.	94¾	19
Panama	94¾	99
Fort Wayne	99	99
Ohio & Miss'pi	27¾	27¾
Canton	68	68
New Jersey Central	96¾	99
Hannibal & St. Joseph	28	28
Do. preferred	35	35

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of notorious stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board today:

	T'sdy.	We'day.
Pennsa. Central	69¾	44
Reading	23¾	bid.
Guaranteed Ore. of N. J.	115	115 bid.
Oil Creek	15	15 "
Lehigh Valley	37¾	38 "
Central Transportation	40	40¾ "
Penna. scrip dividend	91	91¾ "
A. V. R. R.	29	29 "

NEW YORK, December 10, 1873.

Money was easy at 5@7, loaned chiefly at the latter figure. Sterling was firm at 108¾ for sixty days and 109¾ for sight. Customs receipts $819,000. Gold was weaker, closing at 109¾. after selling at 109¼@109¾. Loans were at 5, 7 and 7 gold. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $388,000. Cigarings $23,000,000. Governments were firm. State bonds were quiet, but stronger. On the Stock Exchange the day opened with wild speculation. The volume of business was immense, and prices advanced ½ to 3 per cent., chiefly in low-priced stocks. In the afternoon, under heavy realizations and telegrams from Washington relative to the resumption of specie payments, the market became weak, the early improvement was nearly all lost, and left off generally at the lowest point of the day. The principal features were Union Pacific, C. C. and I. C., Pacific Mail, St. Paul, Wabash, Northwest, Ohios, Western Union, Lake Shore and New York Central. Erie declined 2 per cent., partly in sympathy with the London market. It was reported that an Erie speculator in London was in trouble. The stock sales between 10 and two o'clock amounted to 226,000 shares, of which 50,000 were Western Union, 84,000 Union Pacific, 17,000 Wabash, 28,000 Pacific Mail, 7,000 Ohios, 20,000 St. Paul, 12,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph, 13,000 C. C. & I. C., and 10,000 Northwest.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118; 5-20s of '65, 113¾; do of '65, 114¼; do of '67, 114¾; do of '68, 117¼; 5 20s of '67, 117¾; do '68, 117¾; new 5s, 110¾; 10-40s, 111; currency sixes, 111.

State Bonds.—Missouri, 93¾; Tennessee, old, 79; do new, 77¾; Virginia new, 66; no old, 56; North Carolina 6s, 38; no new, 35.

Stocks.—Canton, 67; Western Union Telegraph Co., 73; Quicksilver, 27½; Adams Express, 91; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 70; American Express, 58¾; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 41, 39¾; New York Central, 95¾; Erie, 43¾; do preferred, 69¾; Hudson River, 107; Reading, 23¾; Michigan Central, 76; Michigan Southern, 76¼; Illinois Central, 96; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 84¾; Chicago & Rock Island, 98¼; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 99; Chicago & Northwestern common, 15¾; do preferred, 73; Toledo & Wabash, 53½; do preferred, 66; New Jersey Central, 99; Toledo & Wabash, 53½; do preferred, 66; Fort Wayne, 99; Illinois Central, 96; do preferred, 99; Chicago & Alton, 99; do preferred, 118; Terre Haute & Indianapolis, 28¾; do preferred, 35

LATEST NEWS.

THE CAPITAL.

A New Financial Measure Suggested.

The Senate Judiciary Committee Considering Williams' Nomination for Chief Justice.

A Candidate for the Spanish Mission.

A Delegation of Colored Men at the White House.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, December 10, 1873.

Candidate for the Spanish Mission.

Samuel Shellabarger, late Minister to Portugal, is mentioned as a candidate for the Spanish Mission if Gen. Sickles resigns.

Recognizing Cuban Independence.

As foreshadowed in your yesterday's special, Mr. Phillips, of Kansas, to-day introduced his resolution recognizing Cuban independence, which was appropriately referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

The Chief Justiceship.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary was engaged all day on the nomination of Williams to be Chief Justice. There was a stormy discussion. A majority of the committee are in his favor. The Senate will go in executive session to-morrow at one o'clock, to take immediate action upon the nomination. He will be confirmed by a small majority, about six or eight. One or two prominent Republicans on the committee are against him and a stormy executive session is not improbable.

Attorney General Williams' Successor.

Bristow's confirmation as Attorney General will be made unanimous.

A Financial Measure Suggested.

The following has been submitted to the President by a prominent Treasury official—Congress to provide by law as follows:

First. For the calling in of all national bank notes as speedily as practicable.

Secondly. For the further issue of greenbacks, in lieu of the retired national bank notes, and in quantity sufficient for the business of the country.

Thirdly. For the payment of these greenbacks to any persons, association or corporation in exchange for Government bonds in amounts not less than $1,000, making the five per cent. bonds the basis of such exchange at par, adding accumulated interest. When other bonds are taken they are to be exchanged at market rates.

Fourthly. Whenever the holder of legal tender notes wishes to re-invest in five per cent. bonds, he can do so at par, and an equitable adjustment of interest, in amount not less than $1,000. The results which, it is claimed, would follow such a measure are:

First. A large addition to the funding of the public debt into five per cent. bonds or its equivalent, as the bonds held in this country nearly enough of this class of bonds to furnish the basis, under this plan, for the currency of the country, so that other U. S. securities would be converted into five per cent. bonds or currency on the above basis.

Second. The currency required by the business of the country will be about $800,000,000, of which nearly $400,000,000 are national bank notes. If the last named sum is supplied in greenbacks for five per cent. bonds, it would produce an annual saving to the Government of $20,000,000 gold interest per annum, less the amount of tax now paid by banks, and would relieve the people from paying the banks double interest on all money borrowed from them.

Third. It would secure the union of returns to specie payments without the shocks usually attending such measures; for it would place our currency on so firm a basis, being exchangeable at par for gold bonds, as to remove any inducement for hoarding gold, and gold would naturally find its way into the channels of the country.

Finally, but not least, it would forever secure us against such a financial shock as is now heaving and rending this country from center to circumference by producing perfect elasticity in exchange of bonds and currency at will.

Books From India.

The Bureau of Education has received a large number of books relating to various subjects, from India.

Committee Clerks.

The chairman of the Committee on Accounts has had great pressure upon him to increase the number of committee clerks, and make room for friends of Congressmen in other positions of employment at the Capitol. Gratuities have been asked for committees which are unimportant, some of them not having a single bill referred to them during the session, or even going through the formality of meeting. There never has been a session in which vigilance is so required in economizing as the present one.

Clogging Business.

There is some complaint among Senators, of the large number of unnecessary bills which are flowing into the Senate, and which will clog the calendar and hinder the progress of just and legitimate legislation. Large numbers of these measures are promoted by Senators to gratify those who constantly besiege them for such purpose. There is no chance whatever of their passage. Business of this formal character is already before the Senate sufficient to keep it busy for five years.

Restoration of the Franking Privilege.

Representative Hazleton, of New Jersey will introduce a bill, in a day or two, providing for the restoration of the franking privilege allowing the free transmission of public documents, and official communications of the Government Departments, private correspondence of Senators and members not included.

Changing the Laws of Finance.

The Senate Finance Committee are engaged every morning discussing the mode of changing the laws of finance, and while the members still differ on the subject in its general aspect, the committee think they are in harmony on the main points, and will be able to report to the Senate shortly a financial measure drawn up by the committee and approved by a majority of the committee. DIAMOND.

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.
WASHINGTON, December 10, 1873.

A Delegation of Colored Men at the White House.

The Louisiana delegation to the National Civil Rights Convention, accompanied by Senator West, called to-day on the President, who, in response to his address thanking him for the care and attention he had given to the colored people of Louisiana, said he would always endeavor to secure for the colored man all the rights which should accompany his enfranchisement. Certain rights were still withheld, but he hoped that ere long they could find themselves in full possession of all legal privileges which belong to free men. He did not know what Congress would do in the matter, but he thought it likely that that body would, at its present session, pass some civil rights bill, and that if such bill is vetoed, it will probably be because some extreme measure will be urged by a person claiming to be a particular friend of the colored man. After a general handshaking the delegation took their leave.

The Surrender of the Virginius.

On November 29, when the protocol was issued by the Secretary of State and Admiral Polo, the agreement was conclusive, and required no indorsement of the Government of the United States and Spain, as a basis had been previously settled by them. The stipulation of the time, manner and place for the surrender of the Virginius and the safety of surviving passengers and crew was reserved in the protocol. It was signed on Monday. While the men will be delivered up to a United States vessel at Santiago de Cuba, the Virginius will be delivered at some port other than Havana, on Tuesday next, in day light.

THE GRANGERS.

Meeting of Illinois State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry.

CHICAGO, December 10.—The third annual meeting of the Illinois State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, composed of Masters of subordinate granges, met at Bloomington yesterday, between six and seven hundred delegates being present out of eight hundred in the State. Master Wm. Golden delivered the annual address, in the course of which he deprecated making a political organization of the Order. He favored the establishment of purchasing agencies to protect farmers from the exactions of middle men, and also the establishment of manufactories and other business enterprises in the interest of the farmers. He reiterated his former objections to the Order as only opposed to the abuses of the railroad system, and not to the system itself, and favored the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi by the Government. Beyond appointing various committees no other business was transacted.

Meeting of the Iowa Grangers.

The State Granges of Iowa met at Des Moines, yesterday. Grand Master Smedley, in the opening address, reviewed the growth of the Order in the State, showing that the number of subordinate Granges has increased during the last year from 788 to 1,338, with an aggregate membership of 100,000. He warned the members that the success of the Order depended upon the observance of their rules prohibiting the introduction of politics into the Order. During the afternoon J. Wilkinson, a prominent member, made a speech favoring the formation of a new political party. He is a candidate for State Master.

Alleged Fraud on Indians Denied.

CHICAGO, December 10 (Rev. E. T. Williams, of this city, and General C. H. Howard, publishers of the *Advance*, and late Secretary of the American Missionary Association, who have been charged by Wm. Welsh, of Philadelphia, principal witness against Indian Commissioner E. P. Smith, with collusion with that officer in the alleged fraudulent contract in Indian pine lands in Wisconsin, sent to-day the following dispatch to Secretary of the Interior Delano, and also to Hon. N. P. Turney, Chairman of the Investigating Committee, now in session in St. Paul: "The charge of Wm. Welch, of Philadelphia, against Commissioner Smith, that he had connected with the United States in procuring fraudulent transactions in Indian pine lands, is a groundless falsehood, and so palpably such that even the suspicion of it is without excuse."

Reported Attempt to Rescue Convicted Bank Robbers.

NEW CASTLE, DEL., December 10.—Great excitement existed here last night, caused by reports that 1,500 men were on their way from Philadelphia to rescue the convicted bank burglars. The citizens turned out well armed, and a detachment of police.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Interesting Discussion on the Salary Question.

A Bill Introduced to Issue the $44,000,000 Reserve.

A Bill to Increase the Naval Force Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, December 10, 1873.

SENATE.

Regulating the Liquor Traffic.

Mr. FENTON presented a petition of the Society of Friends and others in New York, asking for the appointment of a committee to regulate the traffic in alcoholic liquors.

Mr. SCOTT said he had a similar petition, and moved it be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS hoped the Committee would report. Congress had nothing to do with this subject, except in the District of Columbia and the territories. He would be glad to see such legislation, but felt convinced that Congress had no power except as stated.

Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN, SUMNER, THURMAN, CONKLING, SHERMAN, MORRILL (Maine), and others, presented similar petitions to that of Mr. Fenton, and on a vote all were referred to the Finance Committee.

Branch Mint in Chicago.

Mr. LOGAN presented a petition from the business men of Chicago asking the establishment of a branch mint in that city. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

National Banks Without Circulation.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably the bill to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation. Placed on the calendar.

Relieving the Monetary Stringency.

Mr. FERRY (Michigan) introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the forty-four millions reserve fund, and make it part of the permanent circulation. The bill is designed for the immediate relief of the present stringency, and to restore confidence and business activity to the country. Referred to the Committee of Finance.

Free Transportation of Newspapers.

Mr. DAVIS (W. Va.) introduced a bill for the free transportation of newspapers through the mails. Referred.

Better Security for Life on Steamers.

The House bill amendatory of the act to provide for the better security of life on vessels propelled by steam was taken up.

Mr. SCOTT, in reply to a question, said the act was only to apply to towboats so as to allow them to carry 150 pounds of steam to the square inch. It did not effect passenger vessels. The bill was passed.

General Amnesty.

The House bill granting general amnesty was read.

Mr. SUMNER objected to the second reading of the bill to-day, not because he was opposed to general amnesty, but before it became a law he desired to secure justice to his colored fellow-citizens.

Contraband Cotton.

Mr. GORDON submitted a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate to the Senate all particulars relative to cotton seized under the orders of the department after the close of the war. Laid over.

Convenience in Correspondence.

Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to consider the expediency of providing a further convenience in correspondence known as the "Letter writer," with one cent stamp, being a new article of stationery adapted for a letter-circular and newspaper wrapper.

Reducing the Capital Stock of National Banks.

Mr. MORTON introduced a bill providing that any national banking association declining to reduce its capital stock, as provided in Section 24 of the National Currency Act, shall be entitled to take on a *per pro rata* portion of the money of the United States, or reducing its own circulating issues, in the proportion required by law. Referred.

Free Newspaper Exchange.

Mr. DAVIS' bill providing for the free transmission by mail of newspapers and periodicals authorizes newspaper exchange to be made free of postage, as formerly, and also the free transmission of weekly papers to subscribers within the county where published.

Strengthening the Public Credit.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported a resolution declaring that it is the duty of Congress, at its present session, to adopt measures to strengthen the public credit, and directing the said committee to report a bill providing for the issue of currency at all times, redeemable in gold or its equivalent.

National Banks.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a bill to authorize the organization of national banks without circulation. Referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Specie Payments.

Mr. BAYARD presented the views of the minority of the committee directing the Finance Committee to report measures for the return to specie payment. The resolution was made the special order for Monday next.

Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. HAMILTON (Md.) submitted an amendment to the Constitution, declaring that the United States should make nothing but gold and silver coin legal tender for the payment of public or private debts.

Executive Session.

At 1:15 the Senate went into executive session.

At 2 o'clock the doors were re-opened, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Cuban Independence.

Mr. PHILLIPS asked leave to offer a resolution recognizing Cuban independence. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Detection of Revenue Violations.

Mr. DAWES offered a resolution directing the Postmaster General to inform the House whether the Custom House officers or detectives have examined the correspondence passing through the New York or Boston postoffices for the purpose of ascertaining whether the revenue laws had been violated.

Cost of Refunding the Public Debt.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported as an elaborate resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report in detail the cost of refunding the public debt thus far into five per cent. bonds.

Printing Agriculture Reports.

Mr. HAYS, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a resolution for printing 255,000 copies of each of the annual agricultural reports of 1872 and 1873. Referred.

Increasing the Naval Force.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill authorizing the present number of enlisted men of the navy to be increased from 8,500 to 9,000. He said to the House, which Navy informed the Committee on Appropriations that he had not men enough to man the ships.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment providing that the temporary increase of the force should not continue beyond the 1st of January, 1875. He believed the "spec of war" would soon blow away, and that the country would find itself again in calm and peace with Spain.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, increase the navy?

Mr. GARFIELD replied—The gentleman himself was aware of the facts in relation to the Spanish Government.

Mr. ECKE declared that no Secretary should have authority to increase either the army or navy. Congress should retain that power in its own hands.

Mr. COBURN regarded the proposition as at least unfortunate. The Government was doing everything it could to bring about an amicable adjustment, and it seemed to him that while that condition of affairs existed, any increase of the war power of the country might create agitations and apprehensions, which would tend to break up the negotiations for an amicable adjustment. He inquired: What would be the cost of these additional 1,500 men?

Mr. GARFIELD said he could not state that, but he had been instructed by the Committee on Appropriations to report a bill appropriating four million dollars for extraordinary expenses of the navy. He proposed that the matter should be postponed until the result of the negotiations became known. It might take a week, or two weeks, or three weeks, but if war broke out and the country was called upon to act, the enlistment of 1,500 men for the navy would be accomplished in a single day. Let a declaration of war be once made, and there would be no scarcity of men, either for the army or navy.

Mr. KASSON advocated the bill as a necessary measure. He would vote for it even without the amendment making the increase temporary. He wanted to have the navy made competent to protect the American commerce and flag from insults by European powers.

Mr. ARCHER supported the bill.

After further discussion Mr. Garfield's amendment was adopted, and the bill, thus amended, was passed.

Codification of the Laws.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) presented a codification of the United States laws, prepared by commissioners for that purpose. Referred.

Appropriation for the Navy.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $4,000,000 for extraordinary expenses of the Navy. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Salary Question.

The House then resumed the debate on the salary question.

Mr. TREMAINE addressed the House in favor of the proposed reduction. As to the suggestions made yesterday that the repeal of the salary bill was urged by demagogues, he remarked that if that Representative is a demagogue who faithfully labors to carry out the popular will, and who, in doing so, is willing to submit to personal sacrifice and loss, then he wished that the House were full of such demagogues. He supposed that the gentleman of opposite views, who might be called anti-demagogue, belonging to that school which believe, and practice the belief, that public offices were created not for the benefit of the public, but for the benefit of the incumbents. As an extraordinary example of that class of public officers he referred the House to one who had once been a member of that body who subsequently held office in the city of New York, and who, by means of a conspiracy with other office holders, used a public office for the aggrandizement of his own fortune. That man had suffered the penalty which sooner or later comes to punish those who violate the laws of God or man. Those who wish to profit by that man's example might look to upon him in his cell, No. 34, of the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island. In conclusion, he appealed to the House to repeal the act of March 3, 1873.

Mr. HANLEY (Conn.) addressed the House in favor of a reduction of salaries. He did not object to the increase given to the Cabinet and the Justices of the Supreme Court. As to the President's salary, he had not voted to make it $50,000, and would not do so. He was sorry to see such a tone of denunciation or censure as prevailed in the House on this subject. It was below the tone of the nation. He would vote for a reasonable reduction of salary and to give the members what he thought they ought to have.

Mr. KELLOGG favored a reduction of the salaries of members and Senators, but did not believe that the people required any interference with the salaries of other officials.

Mr. ELIJA H. ROBERTS (N. Y.) said it was true that great violence and lack of discrimination had characterized the public press on this question. The indiscriminate abuse of public men without reason and without decent pretext was a crying shame. If its effects could be kept at home it would not be so mischievous, although it diminished the incitement to laudable ambition. If the members carried their eyes to the other side of the Atlantic, they would see how greatly more mischievous it was.

Mr. NEGLEY—Did not the gentleman carry his back pay to the other side of the Atlantic?

Mr. ROBERTS—If the gentleman has satisfied his own conscience with reference to his own back pay, he has performed his duty, but I appeal to him not to decide my duty for me.

Mr. NEGLEY—I mean nothing unkind to the gentleman, but I simply make an inquiry whether the gentleman did not lately return his back pay to the Treasury.

Mr. ROBERTS—When I assent to degrade this body by a personal controversy, it will be when I change my estimate of public duty.

Mr. RISLACK said the most graceful thing to do was simply to reiterate substantially the old law, leaving all other questions connected with it to be settled hereafter on some more appropriate occasion. He did not think that the compensation of the members of the Cabinet and of the Judges of the Supreme Court was too high, but he thought that the President's salary was out of all proportion to all the other salaries fixed at the last session.

Mr. DUNHAM did not consider the compensation fixed by the last Congress too much, but would vote for a reduction in obedience to public sentiment. He believed his district demanded, and that the good of the whole country demanded, the restoration of the franking privileges.

Mr. DAWES said he still thought as he did at the last session, that the increase of salary was an unwise measure. He thought there should be a revision of the rates of compensation to persons in civil service. All that had been done relative to the increase of pay must be undone as far as the Constitution will permit. The Constitution has wisely guarded the executive against any encroachment on his compensation. We can, therefore, talk freely about the salary of the executive, because we know that anything we can do cannot reach the present executive. He stands before the country, thank God, as one who never sought that place as a position for the attainment of wealth. But we have made the compensation for the future, together with the perquisites of the office, so high that hereafter, when he shall have left that place, we shall proclaim to the country that the highest effort in his gift is a position for the attainment of wealth. If we leave the matter there, contenting ourselves with the idea that this whole condemnation is confined to the fact that it touches our own salary, we misjudge. The $200,000 salary, there are perquisites allowed which vary very little every year from $50,000 so that we leave the President's office hereafter with a compensation of $100,000 attached to it for the term, and it behooves those who can do it without our motives being impugned, when we stand so far from any person whom it can affect, and when we can do it under circumstances that nobody can say it is a reflection upon him, it is our duty to meet that question, and meet it fairly and squarely.

Mr. DAWES said he saw no propriety in increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and Cabinet officers, and he thought the compensation of the latter should be brought down to the same as that awarded the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House.

Mr. HALE (N. Y.) said the gentleman from Massachusetts, as the leader of the House and as the chairman of the chief financial committee of the House, whether, in his judgment, leaving the voice of the people aside for a moment, and on his oath as a member of the House, he considers a salary of $10,000 a year, in addition to or extravagant salary either for the head of a department or for a Judge of the Supreme Court?

Mr. DAWES—In a country which prides itself on its simplicity of manners and of institutions, in a country where no place ought to be sought in the gift of the people for the money it confers, I say to my friend from New York, that I believe that it will be a sorry day for this country when we put such compensation to our offices that they will be sought for. That spirit will bring, and I say, therefore, that it is better for every one of these men that their compensation shall be what it was before the passage of the law of 1873.

Mr. G. F. HOAR—My colleague's statement in relation to the President's perquisites will undoubtedly attract attention throughout the country. He has stated that the perquisites of the President's office amount on an average to a year, making the salary and perquisites for a single term $400,000. Now, I wish to ask him how he makes out that sum.

Mr. DAWES—I have just done this: I have taken from the appropriation bills the sums appropriated for the President's household and his house, just what would be expended by any other officer who has his own house—not the cost of the house, but the yearly appropriations for carrying it on and keeping it in order and repair.

Mr. G. F. HOAR—Is it not for maintaining state in that house, which pertains to receptions and other expenses of the office?

Mr. DAWES—They are sums which the President, if he were put on a footing with other officials, would be obliged to pay out of his own income.

Mr. G. F. HOAR—If he did not have it appropriated he would not spend it. That is the whole of it.

Mr. Dawes' twenty minutes here expired.

Mr. MARSHALL favored the repeal of the bill. He believed, also, that the pending bill should be amended by a provision that no member shall draw his salary until after he had appeared and qualified and taken his seat.

Mr. SOUTHARD believed that the whole of the laws of the last session should be repealed.

Mr. HALE (Me.) gave notice that he would move the previous question at three o'clock to-morrow.

Additional Committees.

The Speaker announced the following committees:

On Mississippi Levees—Messrs. Morey, Hurlbut, Shannard, Pierce, Lewis, Randall and Lamar.

On Centennial Celebration and the Proposed National Census of 1875—Messrs. Kelley Hawley (Conn.), G. F. Hoar, Shanks, Woodford, Butler (Tenn.), Smith (Ohio), Hurt, Clayton, Wells, Young, Harris and Standeford.

Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 10, 1873.

A Bankrupt Insurance Company.

The Commonwealth Life Insurance Company has decided to stop issuing policies. Policyholders are informed that the company has not sufficient assets to protect its present policyholders, and has made arrangements to transfer its business as far as practicable.

Cheap Transportation.

A report was presented to the Cheap Transportation Association yesterday, setting forth many impositions upon the producer and consumer which are practiced by railway managers, and pointing out remedies by which they can be remedied. The establishment of a national freight line from the West to the New York, which shall reduce rates sufficiently to offer compensation for the expense of maintaining and running it only on enlarged canals, on which steam shall be used as a motive power, are among the expedients mentioned.

Testing the Legality of Extortionate Interest.

Suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by Maurice Cuvelier, plaintiff, against Drake Bros., brokers, to test the legality of the heavy interest charged by the brokers on customers' balances.

Irving Sentenced.

John T. Irving, the self-accused Nathan murderer, has been sentenced to seven years and six months in Sing Sing on a charge of burglary.

Banking Firm Suspended.

H. P. Herrick & Co., bankers and brokers on Exchange Court, have suspended.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 7:30 P. M., Dec. 10, 1873.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the New England and Middle States, partly cloudy and clear weather, with low temperature and northwesterly to westerly winds, will prevail, followed by increasing cloudiness and variable winds on Thursday at enroon.

For the lake region, and thence southward to the Ohio valley and Virginia, light and occasionally fresh southeasterly to southwesterly winds, with generally cloudy weather and areas of light rain.

For the Northwest, less pressure, rising temperature, easterly to southeasterly winds, and light rains.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, easterly to southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and but slight changes of weather.

POLITICAL.

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 10.—Twenty four of the regular Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus on Senatorial matters at Sacramento last night, but accomplished nothing. Booth's friends say he is gaining strength daily. The opposition cannot find an available candidate to run against him.

Temperance Nominations in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., December 10.—The State Temperance Committee to-day adopted strong prohibitory resolutions, and nominated Dr. John Blackmar for Governor and David Heald for Railroad Commissioner.

A Little Girl Accidentally Killed.

COLUMBUS, O., December 10.—The latest fatal result of the accidental discharge of a gun occurred here this morning. A young son of Charles Hoff was placed in charge of a young baby, and with his sister, four years old, were sent up stairs to play. While at play the little girl ran against a shelf on which a loaded gun was standing, knocking it down and throwing the loaded gun to the floor, when it was discharged, the contents lodging in the girl's head, knocking the top of the skull completely off. The boy and baby were uninjured.

Lost in a Storm.

FORT BRIDGER, December 10.—A party of ladies and gentlemen, who left Piedmont yesterday afternoon to attend a dance here last night, were lost, and the team was exhausted. The party camped, and one of them, H. M. Mitchell, the railroad agent and operator at Piedmont, started alone to find the fort and to get aid, but was lost and frozen to death. The rest of the party, among them the wife of the deceased, arrived here safely this morning.

FOREIGN.

Marshal Bazaine Sentenced to Death.

An Appeal for Mercy Signed by Every Member of the Court.

FRANCE.

Marshal Bazaine Condemned to Death.

VERSAILLES, December 10.—M. Lachaud, counsel for Marshal Bazaine, in his peroration, said: "I deeply sympathize with the valiant soldier, overwhelmed by a terrible accusation. I fear not death for him. He is brave, and fears nothing but the loss of his honor for the sake of his wife and children."

M. Pyureet replied, demanding that a terrible example be made as a lesson to the rising generation.

Before the Judges withdrew, Bazaine said: I have two words in my breast—"Honor" and "Country." I have never been wanting towards this proud motto during forty-two years of service. I swear before Christ that I have never betrayed France.

After a long deliberation the Judges declared Bazaine guilty of the charges of the capitulation of Metz and of the army in the open field, without doing all that was prescribed by honor and duty to avoid surrender, and unanimously condemned him to death, and to be degraded from his rank previous to his execution.

After the judgment had been rendered, all the members of the court signed an appeal for mercy, which the Duke D'Aumale immediately conveyed in person to President MacMahon. Bazaine was greatly agitated when he heard the decision of the court.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Railway Collision near Birmingham.

LONDON, December 10.—A dispatch from Birmingham says a serious collision occurred on the railway near that city this forenoon. Thirty persons are reported killed and injured. A heavy fog prevailed at the time of the disaster.

London Befogged Again.

London is again enveloped in a dense fog. There were numerous accidents yesterday in the streets and on the Thames, and the hospitals are filled. On the river three persons were killed.

HOME NEWS.

Fair and Festival.

The Ladies of the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, will hold a Fair and Festival on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week. Supper will be served from 6 to 9 o'clock each evening.

Letters Held for Postage, Dec. 10.

Annie Cunning, Beaver Falls, Pa., 1c; Mrs. J. N. Lewis, Mt. Vernon, O., 3c; Lowray & Philip, Philadelphia, Pa., 1c; Miss Ella Marshall, Clarksburg, Pa., 2c; Miss Mattie Miller, Philadelphia, Pa. 3c; Miss Rose Sweeny, Alleghany, Pa., 3c, Tolman & Patton.

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

Pennsylvania Postmasters Confirmed

Among the Postmasters recently confirmed by the Senate are the following: Newton Mills, Reno; James McKean, Mercer; James A. Gibson, Foxburg; A. O. Newpher, Millersville; O. S. Tichener, Conneautville; Benjamin F. Ertigh, Pittston; James S. Slocum, Scranton; Thomas D. Toomas, Hyde Park; Leander McMorton, Milton; Robert Donelson, Warren; John S. Wilgus, Brownsville, Robert W. Cram, Petrolia; John A. Myler, Allegheny.

Obituary.

It is with no ordinary degree of sorrow that we this morning chronicle the death of Mr. William Mooney, the esteemed father of Will. Mooney, Esq., telegraph editor of the *Leader*, which event took place on Tuesday last, at his family residence, No. 39 Logan street. The deceased was one of our oldest and most respected citizens, and his passing away from us will be deeply regretted by thousands of warm and hearty friends. Notice of the funeral will be found in another column.

Fire Commission.

The Fire Commission held a regular meeting last night in Municipal Hall. The members present were Messrs. Jones, McIlroy, Pitcairn, Torley, Walton and President Wilson.

The Secretary reported warrants drawn since last meeting to the amount of $15,080. Accepted.

The Chief Engineer reported in detail eleven fires and alarms of fires during the past month. Accepted.

The resolution of Councils relative to the pumping of water from the cellars of houses in the Twenty-fifth ward was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. McIlroy and Jones.

Mr. McIlroy, chairman of the Building Committee, made a detailed report, which was accepted and filed.

The contract for the new Hook and Ladder truck and fire escape was presented and approved, and after passing upon a number of bills, the meeting adjourned.

ATTACKED ON THE ROAD.

Bold Attempt at Robbery by Highwaymen.

Thieves do not infest big cities or crowded localities altogether. They can be found almost anywhere. On Tuesday evening Mr. Henry Weissner, who is in the employ of Mr. W. W. Wallace, the well-known marble man, was up in Westmoreland county, where he had done some work in his line. In going to Manor Station on the Pennsylvania railroad, he was assaulted by three roughs, who attempted to knock him down and rob him. Mr. W. had a stone hammer and spirit level in his possession at the time, and he used these with good advantage. He broke the handle of the hammer over the head of one and knocked him down, and struck another with the level which leveled him. The last man struck, gave a most unearthly yell and all three scampered off. Mr. Weissner thinks he fractured the man's jaw, and if any such case is being attended, it would be well for the physician to make it known, as the community could rid themselves of such a scoundrel. Mr. Weissner had over two hundred dollars in his possession, but the thieves got none of it, as he proved entirely too much for them.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

The Stockholders Again in Council.

Last evening the stockholders of the Nation Trust Company again met in the Ralston school house for the purpose of signing the proposition as accepted by the city. Nearly all the stockholders, and all that were present, which consisted of a large majority, signed it willingly. Indignation was freely expressed against an evening paper which had seen fit to attack the stockholders, and impugn the motives which had prompted them to submit the proposition which the city had accepted. They had made an earnest effort to pay all that was due the city, and in order to relieve holders of property who would go back on the obligations pledged as they were made secure by bonds and mortgages on their own individual properties unencumbered. They thought if the people understood this proposition fully, and could be believed that they did, that they would feel perfectly satisfied and see the justice of it. The meeting was called mainly for transacting general business and furthering the preparation of the proper papers to be deposited as security with the city. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Friday evening at the same place.

IT WAS NOT A MURDER.

The Death of "Billy" Diehl—Alcoholic Stimulants and Exposure Kill Him.

On Monday last, old "Billy" Diehl, a confirmed vagrant died at the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second avenue. Deceased, who had always been a dissipated man, came to Warden Smith of the jail a week ago last Tuesday, having been released from jail only on the Monday previous. He told Mr. Smith a very sad tale, how he had been assaulted by highwaymen on a lonely piece of road in Troy Hill, Allegheny, after he had left the jail, and there he was knocked senseless and robbed, and laid all night Monday, until Tuesday morning, when he managed to make his way to the jail. His condition being bad, and looking as though he had been assaulted, Mr. Smith had Dr. McKelvey summoned, who ordered him removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, where he died on Monday morning as above stated. Diehl was buried by the city, the physicians giving a certificate that he died from exposure and too much alcoholic stimulant. The rumor got abroad that the man had been murdered, and Coroner McCallin held an inter-view with Deputy Attorney Bayne, when the whole matter was thoroughly investigated, and an inquest found unnecessary, as the man had died from causes produced by his own dissipation.

THE WATER COMMISSION.

Is it a Legally Constituted Body?—Discussions and Opinions.

More or less discussion has been had, and is yet in progress, touching the legality of the act of Councils creating a Water Commission. More importance is being given to the subject than it really deserves. As, were it true that the Water Commission is not a legally constituted body, it would not invalidate the Water bonds, or any of the work undertaken by the Commission. But the history of the ordinance creating the Commission is not of a character to throw doubt on the legality of that body. In brief it is as follows:

On Monday, September 25, 1871, Mr. Burgwin presented the ordinance creating the Water Commission, in joint Councils, and stated the amendments which had been made. Mr. John W. Riddell immediately sprung the legal question, touching the right of councils to create such a Commission, in the absence of specific legislative authority on the subject. Mr. Burgwin responded, affirming his belief of the entire legality of the proceeding, presenting various extracts from the City Charter, the consolidation act, and other specific items, from which he derived the conclusion that the city was possessed of every right necessary to securing a supply of water for its citizens.

Mr. Riddell raised the point whether the Commissioners were officers, and Mr. Burgwin answered yes, but not in the sense contemplated by the law forbidding members of Council being officers under the city government. More than this, an opinion was obtained from City Solicitor Slagle, to the effect that the Commissioners are simply *agents* of Councils to provide Water Works, and hence can act, even if members of Councils. Also that Councils have power in the premises. Thus this subject has been thoroughly sifted, and the conclusion reached is that the Commission is a legally constituted body.

Clothes Horses and Step Ladders cheap, at Drum & Son's.

THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Complete and Correct Returns of Tuesday's Contest.

SELECT COUNCIL.

	1st Pr.	2d Pr.	Total
N. H. Voeghtly, R.	304	384	688
John Huckestein, C.	265	240	505
COMMON COUNCIL.			
Thomas Brown, R.	377	319	696
S. Hastings, R.	277	300	577
Wm. Weltach, R.	314	325	639
James Stedeford, R.	328	283	611
C. Ligenfelder, R.	193	438	631
A. Pentecost, C.	264	247	501
A. W. Kredel, C.	189	336	525
Isaac Stern, C.	65	27	92
John Kerr, C.	301	503	804
Christ. Breuning, C.	186	292	478
Jacob Vetter, C.	136	193	329
SCHOOL DIRECTORS		ASSESSOR.	
Arthur Hobson, R.	396	Henry Rook, R.	338
J. M. Hemphill, R.	382	C. R. Weltershaus, C.	206
John Froelich, C.	162	CONSTABLE.	
Wm. Miller, C.	152	H. Hess, R.	351
ALDERMAN.		J. Bopp, C.	157
Peter Bolster, R.	233	L. Magoffin, C.	40
H. K. Tyler, C.	278		
P. McNally, D.	33		

SECOND PRECINCT.

ALDERMAN.		SCHOOL DIRECTORS	
Peter Bolster	544	Arthur Hobson	323
Rush Tyler	82	James M. Hemphill	331
Patrick McNally	32	John Froelich	289
ASSESSOR.		Wm. Miller	289
Henry Bolster	294	RETURN JUDGE OF ELECTION.	
C. Weltershausen	313	John Steven	365
R. Ray	20	Joseph Robb	232
INSPECTOR.		RETURN INSPECTOR	
Lewis Stroup	215	J. P. Smith	268
Michael Hock	235	John Dietz	239
CONSTABLE.			
Henry Hess	390		
Jacob Bopp	190		
L. Magoffin	14		

Mr. H. K. Tyler, who was a candidate for Alderman, threatens to sue the Board for throwing out his tickets. The Board claim they did right, as the tickets were not printed in the form required by the city charter. The reason they got through so late—four o'clock yesterday morning—they say, was that they had green hands counting the tickets.

Santa Claus' Opening—Holiday Gifts in Endless Variety.

Thousands will purchase gifts for the holidays notwithstanding the stringency in finances, for where can one be found who will forego the pleasure of making some one happy by omitting the usual token of [illegible] action during the merry-making season. [illegible] purchase of these articles, we advise [illegible] those goods can be procured at prices to accord with the general decline. It was our pleasure to visit the Toy and Fancy Goods Emporium of Messrs. Grove and Bair, No. 148 Federal street, Allegheny, who have received and are now opening an immense assortment of fancy goods, which were purchased in the East at panic prices, and will be sold at extremely low figures. The great variety and profusion of goods displayed on their counters will well repay a visit to the house. To enumerate the great variety and novel designs of their extensive and rare collection of fancy goods would be impossible, and purchasers must see for themselves in order to appreciate their beauty and cheapness. Call at 148 Federal street, and realize the truth of what we say.

Macrum & Carlisle, 27 5th ave., offer bona fide bargains to their customers. Many goods are marked at 10 to 50 cents on the dollar, and Job Lots at still lower prices. The object is to close out stock before Feby 1st, as a dissolution of co-partnership takes place at that time.

John Stevenson's, Son's & Co., 93 Market St., will open their Holiday St ck Wednesday, Dec. 10, embracing new and beautiful Goods in their line. They invite examination of their stock, feeling assured that purchasers will be pleased with styles and prices. TTHS

Dont fail to call at Macrum & Carlisle's, on 5th ave., and secure some of the bargains now offered. This is no humbug, as a change of firm takes place Feby 1st, and goods must be sold.

Winter Term of Kenwood School, New Brighton, Pa., begins Dec. 15th. TTHS

Positive reductions of 20 to 50 per cent. through all the stock, at Macrum & Carlisle's closing sales. Change of firm February 1st—goods must be sold.

See Gloves offered at half price at Macrum & Carlisle's, 27 Fifth avenue.

5 cents to $1.00 for Wax Dolls, worth double the price. Goods must be sold. Macrum & Carlisle, 27 Fifth avenue.

Wagon and Coach Makers

can get steel screw at the same price as iron at Drum & Son's.

The Duquesne Cook Stove